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Algeria Militants Vow To Kill Women Related To Employees of State

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — The most violent fundamentalist faction battling the Algerian government expanded its terrorist menace to Algerian women on Wednesday, vowing in a communiqué to kill "every mother, sister or daughter" of officers and soldiers in the army, police and government.

The Armed Islamic Group, by far the bloodiest of two fundamentalist groups leading an Islamic insurgency in Algeria, has long singled out women, threatening them with death for a variety of reasons, from failure to wear a veil to pursuing an education.

The new edict, signed by the group's leader, Abu Abdallah Ahmed, warned every "wife who is still married to an atheist to leave the marriage" or risk death.

"Atheist" is widely used by Muslim fundamentalists to mean any opponent of a pure Islamic state or an advocate of secularism.

The Armed Islamic Group also warned Algerian men to refrain from marrying their womenfolk to any kind of government employee.

"Anyone who gives a woman under his care, a daughter, sister or mother, in marriage after this statement," it said, "will subject them to death and himself to punishment."

This latest threat was published Wednesday on the front page of *Al Hayat*, a London-based Arab daily that has become an outlet for the group's periodic statements.

Two years ago, the Armed Islamic Group, known by the French acronym GLA, initiated a campaign to assassinate foreigners in Algeria. It has claimed responsibility for the deaths of at least 60 foreigners living in Algeria.

This year, the GLA expanded its campaign against women with several assassinations, including those of more than

20 said to have refused to marry Muslim fighters under a highly controversial Islamic practice known as *zawaj al muttaq*, which literally translates as "marriage of pleasure."

The practice, rarely observed except in Iran, was permitted under special circumstances in the early stages of Islam 14 centuries ago, largely to ease the strain of long voyages and war campaigns on men by allowing a temporary coupling with widows or unmarried women, lasting anywhere from a day to a week.

In its latest warning, the GLA said it would "widen its revenge" against opponents of an Islamic state by including "women of the atheists wherever they are, inside the country as well as outside."

The GLA emerged in 1993, when it split from the Islamic Salvation Army, founded by former Algerian Islamic fundamentalist fighters who spent much of the 1980s in Afghanistan battling Soviet troops.

In addition to seeking the downfall of the Algerian government, the GLA advocates the institution of a strict Islamic state and a radically altered status for women.

The group's ideologues have often said that women's main function is raising children at home.

In the past, GLA warnings have been followed by a flurry of killings that seemed to stop after they had succeeded in heightening public concern and shaking confidence in the government's ability to control law and order.

There are conflicting views on how large the GLA's fighting force is and whether it has been heavily infiltrated by army counterintelligence services.

A number of Algerian officials believe the group is too small to carry out anything more than a score of scattershot operations across the country.

The GLA has taken responsibility for 200 to 300 civilian deaths.



The sister of a Sarajevo sniping victim at her funeral Wednesday. The victim, Mirjana Camara, died walking home.

AGENDA

Russia Vows to Conduct Nuclear Sale

Top government officials said Wednesday that Russia will not back down from selling nuclear reactors to Iran, despite pressure from the United States.

The statements by the spokesman for President Boris N. Yeltsin, Sergei K. Medvedev, and Deputy Foreign Minister Albert Chernyayev came a week before a U.S.-Russian summit meeting here at which the proposed \$7 billion reactor sale is expected to be a major issue.

Mr. Medvedev said that the contract met all requirements of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and that Iran was fully complying with the International Atomic Energy Agency. (Page 2)

Dow Jones		Trib Index
Up 44.57	Up 0.50%	122.73
4373.15		

The Dollar		Wed. close	prev. close
DM	1.9735	1.9773	
Pound	1.6165	1.6116	
Yen	83.95	83.95	
FF	4.959	4.9155	

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Chinese Shed Some Light on Dissidents

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

lobbied for China to be more open about its prison and justice system.

BEIJING — China has issued information about 19 prisoners who human-rights groups say are being held because of their political beliefs, including an activist from the 1978-80 Democracy Wall movement who is believed to be China's longest-serving political prisoner.

The Justice Ministry and the State Council gave the information last week to an American business consultant, John Kamm, who has done business in China for many years and who has consistently

Mr. Kamm's ability to extract information from Chinese authorities stands in sharp contrast to State Department efforts, which have failed. Mr. Kamm's efforts also contrast with the record of most corporate executives, who shun political issues while trying to woo business in China.

In response to Mr. Kamm's earlier inquiries, the Chinese Justice Ministry has agreed to respond to lists of 25 prisoners that Mr. Kamm will submit every three months this year.

Mr. Kamm submitted a list of 25 people in February. On April 26, he had a frosty

See CHINA, Page 6

Serbs Shell Zagreb Again In Revenge For Losses

43 Hurt and One Dead; UN Announces Truce But Details Are Vague

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — Rebel Serbs shelled the Croatian capital for a second day Wednesday, killing one policeman and wounding 43 civilians, before agreeing to an apparently tenuous cease-fire with the Croatian government.

City authorities said five Orkan rocketers hit central Zagreb, including one that went through the roof of the central Academy of Dramatic Arts, injuring Russian, British and Ukrainian ballet dancers who were practicing for a performance.

One policeman was killed trying to defuse a cluster bomb that landed near the main children's hospital.

The attack was similar to one on Tuesday that killed five people and wounded 134. On Wednesday, once again, the center of this city of 1 million people fell silent after several deafening explosions. In the elegant Mazuranic Square, where the national theater and the academy stand, military police dug for bomb fragments among freshly planted tulips.

The attacks were apparently in revenge for a Croatian offensive Monday and Tuesday that captured a pocket of land in western Slavonia, about 120 kilometers (75 miles) southeast of Zagreb, that the Serbs had held since 1991.

The rockets fell on Zagreb as the UN envoy in the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, held talks with separatist Croatian Serb leaders in their stronghold, Knin. Later he announced a cease-fire and declared: "I have the words of honor from both sides to implement the agreement."

The four-point cease-fire negotiated calls for "a total cessation of hostilities in western Slavonia and elsewhere." By "elsewhere," the accord apparently refers to the rebel Serb positions about 40 kilometers (25 miles) south of Zagreb from which the rockets were fired Tuesday and Wednesday.

The agreement adds that civilians and soldiers who wish to leave western Slavonia may do so under United Nations surveillance after handing over their weapons.

The most critical issue, however, is not discussed in the agreement. That is whether United Nations will require the Croatian forces to leave the western Slavonian pocket. Serbs insist that this is essential; Croatia vehemently rejects the idea.

"We cannot accept a demand for withdrawal for the simple reason that the territory liberated was always Croatian territory taken away from us by force in 1991," said Natasha Rajakovic, a spokeswoman for President Franjo Tudjman.

But Ilija Prijic, a senior Croatian Serb

See CROATIA, Page 7

Dutch Still Hold Serb Defector's War-Crime File, Tribunal Says

New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — Contrary to its earlier statements, the Dutch Interior Ministry is in possession of original documents provided by a Serbian defector that could, if genuine, implicate the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic, in war crimes in Bosnia.

A spokesman for the United Nations Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague said its chief prosecutor, Judge Richard Goldstone, had been informed recently that the Dutch ministry did not, as it earlier claimed, hand back the documents to the defector, Cedomir Mihailovic.

"Judge Goldstone is extremely troubled by this development, which could have negative repercussions for the United Nations tribunal, and will hold a meeting with a top Dutch official tomorrow to seek an explanation," the spokesman, who declined to be named, said.

A New York Times article last month described how Mr. Mihailovic fled from Serbia last October and provided what he said were top-secret documents from the Serbian state security services to the tribunal.

The documents from the Interior Ministry in Belgrade contain instructions on the running of Serbian concentration camps in Bosnia and incriminating orders to Zeljko Raznatovic, or Arkan, the Serbian paramilitary leader. They thus, if genuine, link the Serbian government headed by Mr. Milosevic directly to war crimes.

Judge Goldstone said in a faxed statement to The New York Times on April 4 that Mr. Mihailovic's documents had been handed by the tribunal to the "Dutch authorities" last January and that the tribunal had a receipt proving the documents

See CRIMES, Page 7

Asian Development Bank Will Get Its Due From U.S.

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — The United States will now pay the Asian Development Bank \$437 million that it pledged in 1992, but has not yet been able to deliver, a senior American official said Wednesday.

Reversing years of criticism of the bank's management style, Jeffrey Shafer, the U.S. assistant Treasury secretary, also praised a turnaround led by the bank's new president, Mitsuo Sato, on the opening day of the bank's 28th annual meeting.

The moves should counter fears that Washington had lost interest in an agency that remains the only source of inexpensive loans for many poor Asian nations.

Mr. Shafer said that in a speech Thursday to the bank's delegations, he would reiterate what he has told his counterparts in private meetings: Tough politics at

Newstand Prices	
Andorra	9.00 FF
Athens	11.20 FF
Cameron	1,400 CFA
Egypt	1,500 CFA
Greece	9.00 FF
Greece	350 Dr.
Italy	2,600 Lire
Japan	1,200 CFA
Jordan	1 JD
Lebanon	U.S. \$1.50
Luxembourg	60 L Fr.
Morocco	13 DH
Qatar	8.00 Rials
Qatar	11.20 FF
Reunion	11.20 FF
Spain	225 PTAS
Tunisia	1,250 Dm
Turkey	45,000 Lira
U.A.E.	8.50 Dhs
U.S. M.	(Eur.) \$1.10

See BANK, Page 4

Liberia Asks Why It Has Been Forsaken

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

him in the back of the neck with a cutlass, then they slit his throat," Mr. Arthur said. With that, the terrified villagers decided to gather together as they were told.

Then, without further explanation, one of their attackers said: "We are going to kill you all now."

In a frenzy of blood and screams that lasted perhaps a half hour, the attackers, shouting in a mixture of Liberian languages that made it impossible to identify their group, chopped and swung with machetes and clubs, killing more than 70 people.

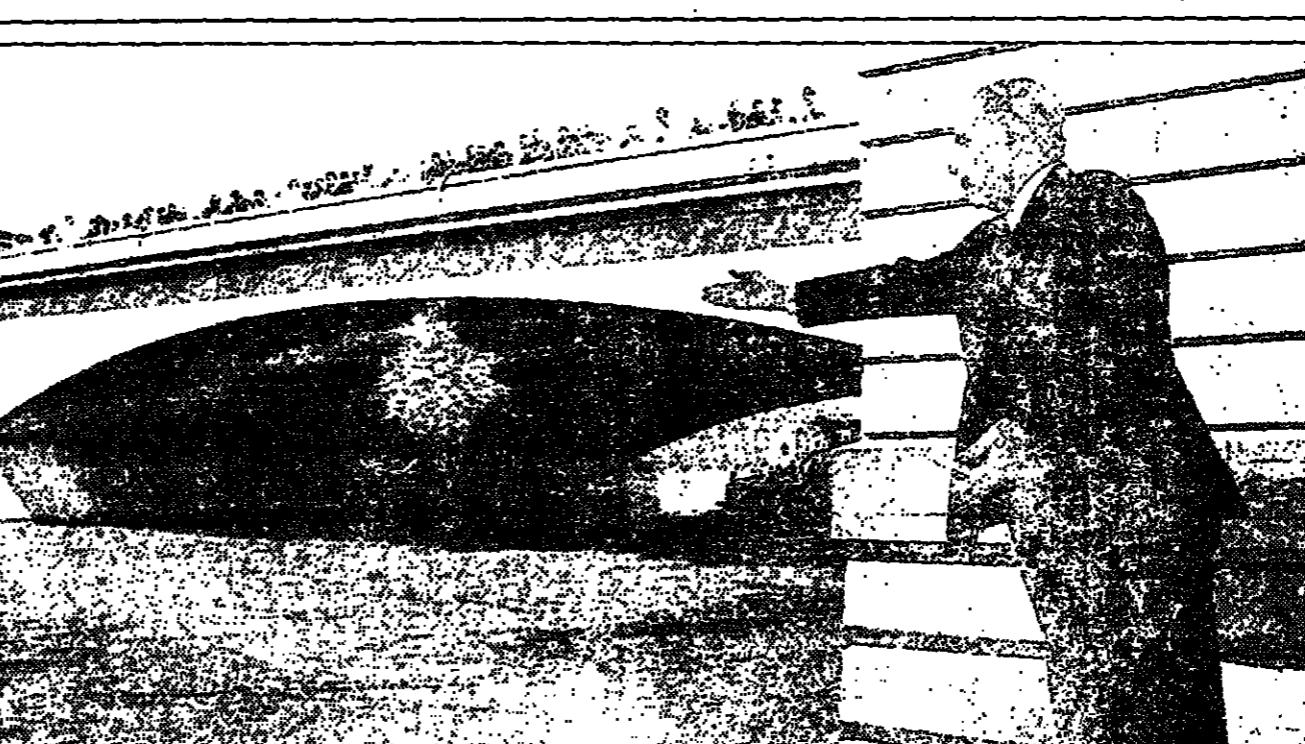
Finally, Mr. Arthur said, of those he could see, only he was left alive.

As the killers prepared to leave, some noticed Mr. Arthur, still sitting immobile, and ordered that he, too, be killed. Someone sliced his head with a machete and he lay down as if dead. To verify that he had been killed, someone sliced off his ear, but Mr. Arthur did not scream or move. The last words he remembers hearing as the men marched on were, "Mission accomplished."

After more than five years of a civil war that has killed well over 150,000 people, many Liberians have stopped wondering why their country's militias

See LIBERIA, Page 7

"They caught that boy and chopped



FRANCE MOURNS A VICTIM — President Francois Mitterrand throwing a bouquet into the Seine on Wednesday at the site of the drowning of a Moroccan immigrant. Police rounded up skinheads for questioning in the death. Page 7.

End of the Trail/The Jackal's Last Hideout

Sudan Proves Fickle Indeed for Terrorist Carlos

Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

KHARTOUM, Sudan — The end of Carlos the Jackal's career came here in a backwater capital, where he was known for heavy tipping and hard drinking.

According to Sudanese and foreign sources, the notorious terrorist who had eluded capture for more than two decades before being apprehended last August by Sudanese security police was seized at a private Khartoum clinic while under general anesthesia for a common operation to improve circulation in the testes — either to alleviate pain or to increase fertility.

He was handed over to French agents by a militantly Islamic Sudanese government that said it had no use for a Marxist on a phony passport, then was put on a French government executive jet and flown to Paris, where he is awaiting trial on a string of murder charges dating from the 1970s and 1980s.

By the time he was captured, Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, the Venezuelan-born terrorist's given name, was 42 years old, balding and at the end of his tether.

He had become a victim of post-Cold War probity and the fickleness of the Sudanese government, which proudly offers sanctuary to beleaguered Muslims regarded as renegades elsewhere, but not to what it considers expendable soldiers from a war of another tumor and another place.

Hassan Turabi, Sudan's spiritual guide, who is thought to wield considerable influence in the government, said that if Carlos had arrived as a "refugee," Sudan would have provided him with a haven.

"Unfortunately for him," Mr. Turabi said in an interview. "Carlos came on a false passport with a lady supposed to be his wife," but who turned out not to be.

The woman was said to be a Jordanian of Palestinian ancestry and was treated as Carlos's wife while he was in Khartoum. She accompanied him on his public jaunts, but rarely spoke and apparently returned to Jordan after he was seized.

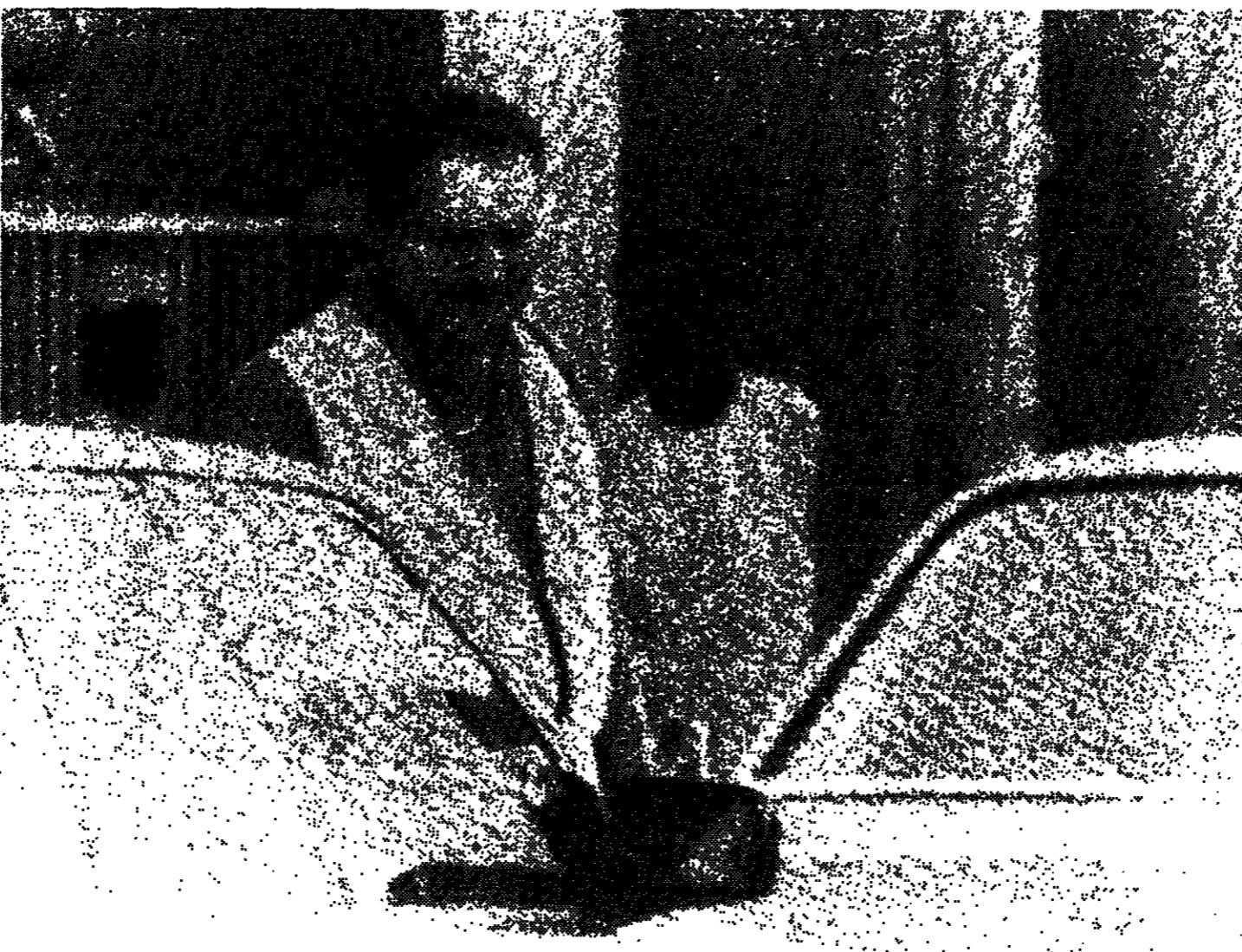
Mr. Turabi said that when the French informed him of Carlos's presence here, "I had him to leave as soon as possible." But when Mr. Turabi discovered some time later that his unwelcome guest was still in Khartoum, "I said, 'Since he refused to understand, give him to the French.' It was not a difficult decision."

IT was made easier, Mr. Turabi said, upon learning that Carlos "had come from an Arab country which was in close contact with the American government" — apparently a reference to Jordan. Carlos is said to have traveled to Sudan on a Jordanian passport after living for years in Syria, Iraq, Libya and Eastern Europe.

The American government knew all about his presence here before the French, Mr. Turabi said.

That seemed to reinforce reports that the United States tracked Carlos throughout his long sojourn in Khartoum and, since no American citizens were harmed in Carlos's operations, tipped off France, where he was wanted for killing two counterintelligence agents and for the deaths of a dozen other French citizens.

After some early, lesser escapades, Carlos came to world attention in 1975 when he masterminded an attack on a meeting of oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at its headquarters in Vienna. Three people were killed, and 11 hostages, including some oil ministers, were taken to North Africa before being released.



Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, alias Carlos, alias Abdullah Barakat, before his arrest in Khartoum and return to Paris in August.

A year later, he reportedly was involved in the hijacking of an Air France jetliner to Uganda. In 1982, he was accused in the bombing of a French train in which six people were killed; the following year, he was blamed for bombings at Marseille's main train station, in which five people died, and at the French cultural center in West Berlin, in which one person was killed.

France sent two counterintelligence investigators to Sudan, where they photographed Carlos and confronted Sudanese authorities with the evidence.

Mr. Turabi put the best possible face on surrendering Carlos, and sought to deflect charges that the Sudanese government harbored Islamic terrorists from Egypt, Lebanon and other Middle East countries and offered them training grounds and logistical support. He said Sudan was not the pariah regime the United States and Western Europe have described, but a responsible and unfairly quarantined "state of law."

The Americans wanted to use Carlos as the final, conclusive proof that the Sudan was the home for all terrorists," Mr. Turabi said. "Unfortunately for the Americans, the mine exploded in favor of the Sudan" by illustrating Khartoum's willingness to cooperate.

"That's why the State Department never mentioned the Sudan's role when Carlos was arrested," he added.

In retrospect, what struck the people here who saw a great deal of the self-described

businessman Abdullah Barakat — as Carlos called himself during his year in Sudan — was that no one guessed his true identity.

KHARTOUM'S isolation helped, yet clues abounded. In a city where civilians traditionally do not carry firearms, Carlos always had a gun in his belt. He was never without his Lebanese bodyguards and wore a bulletproof vest in public.

He passed himself off as a Latin American of Lebanese extraction, acquaintances recalled, despite a Palestinian accent to his Arabic.

A regular at the Armenian, Greek and Syrian clubs, Carlos drew attention to himself by tipping waiters generously and pouring whiskey in a country officially dry since 1983 — and kept that way with public floggings for those caught drinking alcohol.

"He liked his liquor, liked women, liked his Dutch cigars and made friends easily," said a man who knew him well.

When he had been drinking, Carlos was given to boasting about his official protection and on at least one such occasion proved his bona fides. One day after drinking, Carlos pulled a gun and threatened the son of a female Sudanese friend who screamed until police from the nearby Yemeni Embassy arrived and arrested him. Within an hour, recounted a foreigner who followed the incident, a senior Sudanese official arrived and

ordered Carlos freed after reducing the charge to the equivalent of causing a public disturbance.

"White Sudanese" — foreigners who have become Sudanese citizens — who invited him to their clubs chided Abdullah Barakat for never inviting them to his home in the so-called New Extension near Khartoum airport. "Sure, it was odd," said one person, "but in the Sudan many things are odd."

"At the end, I'm convinced he was glad it was over," a friend mused. "For me, he wanted to be done with it. He knew he couldn't flee."

He added: "The Cold War was over. The East German and Hungarian secret police were made public and blew his cover there. With the French pressing, the Sudanese wanted to get rid of him, but either the countries they proposed for him refused to take him or he refused the ones who would have him."

Despite persistent rumors that Paris paid off Khartoum with money and satellite pictures of positions held by rebel forces in the south, there is no hard evidence that France came across with such military aid, intelligence specialists said.

Carlos's fate has left a bitter taste among some of the people he befriended here. "He did a lot for the Arab cause, and we used him and sold him cheap," one man said. "That is not good for the Arabs. When it was all over, I realized he wanted to shout, 'I'm Carlos!'"

Berlusconi Aide Faces Charges Of Corruption

Reuters

NAPLES — An executive in the television empire of former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi was arrested Wednesday on corruption charges, the police said.

The director of Mr. Berlusconi's Fininvest group in Naples, Maurizio Japicca, 55, is accused of paying three Neapolitan politicians for their support of legislation on television regulation.

Prosecutors said the estimated value of the payments, from 1987 to 1993, including free and reduced-cost political advertising on Fininvest's two television stations in Naples, was 10 billion lire (\$6 million).

The former politicians who were said to have benefited from the scheme have been charged in other cases in a widespread scandal that began in 1992 and decimated the country's mainstream political parties. That paved the way for the ascension of Mr. Berlusconi, who resigned in December.

Rights Groups Assail Secrecy of Palestinian Trials

By Joel Greenberg
New York Times Service

GAZA CITY — First reports emerging from the Palestinian Authority's closed trials of Islamic militants indicate that tribunals are handing down summary verdicts after short court proceedings, some no longer than a few minutes.

In the last month, more than a dozen Palestinians have been sentenced by the authority's newly formed State Security Court to prison terms ranging from one year to life for such crimes as possession of illegal weapons or inciting suicide attacks.

The trials began on April 10, a day after two suicide bombings in the Gaza Strip killed seven Israeli soldiers and an American college student.

The authority has been under heavy pressure from Israel and the United States to prosecute Muslim militants responsible for such attacks, which have taken more than 65 lives in the last year.

While Israeli and U.S. offi-

cials have welcomed the hearings, human rights groups have condemned them as violating the defendants' civil liberties.

The trials have been held secretly at night, with judges, prosecutors and defense lawyers drawn from the Palestinian security forces. Defendants' families have not been given advance notice of the trials, and usually learn of the results from news organizations.

Requests by human rights monitors and journalists to observe the proceedings have been denied.

Families of the first two Palestinians sentenced last month have not been allowed to visit them since they were tried. But relatives of three other convicted prisoners have seen them in jail and have heard their versions of what happened.

Raed al-Atar and Moham-

med Abu Shamala of Rafah, members of the militant group Hamas, were sentenced on April 16 to two years in jail for training with illegal weapons.

They told relatives that their trial had been held at midnight and lasted only a few minutes, with an officer reading out the charges and quickly pronouncing their sentences. They reported that when they had been taken from their cells three

hours earlier, they had been told they would be released.

Mohammed al-Simi, a Hamas member sentenced on April 17 to seven years for transporting explosives, told relatives that his trial had lasted from midnight to 3 A.M. before a tribunal of two officers.

A delegation from the human rights group Amnesty International that visited Gaza last week was denied access to trials, barred from seeing copies of charge sheets and unable to obtain trial transcripts.

Christopher Avery, a member of the delegation, called the level of secrecy "astonishing."

In a strong statement, the group called for a halt to the State Security Court hearings. It described the trials as "grossly unfair, violating the minimum standards of international law, including the right to have adequate time to prepare a defense, the right to a fair and public trial by an independent tribunal, the right to be defended by a lawyer of one's choice and the right to appeal to a higher court."

A New Pyramid Is Discovered in Egypt

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Archaeologists have discovered a 4,000-year-old pyramid for a previously unknown queen at Saqqara, famous for the Step Pyramid that was the precursor of Egypt's major pharaonic monuments.

The find was announced Tuesday by Abd el-Halim Nourdin, president of Egypt's Supreme Council for Antiquities, and Jean Leclant, a French archaeologist.

"It's a very, very important discovery," Mr. Nourdin said. "This no doubt will add much information for us about this period of the Old Kingdom."

He and Mr. Leclant said further research would be needed to pin down exactly who the queen was.

Inscriptions found at the pyramid and an adjacent funerary temple identify her as Queen Meritites, and Mr. Leclant said she is believed to be the daughter or granddaughter of Pharaoh Pepi I.

Pepi I ruled during the Sixth Dynasty, which lasted from 2345 to 2181 B.C. The archaeological team believes that Meritites was part of the royal family that held power until about 2160 B.C.

U.S. Vows to Press Trade Ban on Iran Faced With EU Opposition, Washington Reaffirms Step

The Associated Press

CAIRO — The European allies' refusal to join a U.S. embargo on Iran will not deter Washington from trying to isolate the Tehran regime, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations said Wednesday.

The European Union cautioned the United States on Wednesday against extending a trade embargo on Iran to EU products made with Iranian components or manufactured using Iranian oil.

The EU foreign affairs commissioner, Hans van der Broek, said in Brussels that many U.S. attempts to apply "extraterritoriality" to the embargo would be unacceptable to the 15-member European Union.

The European Union said Tuesday that it had decided against joining the embargo in favor of a "critical political dialogue" with Iran. Other countries, including Turkey, also rejected the embargo, although Japan said it had postponed a \$540 million loan to Iran.

The Clinton administration this week prohibited trade with Iran by American companies and their subsidiaries abroad in an attempt to stifle Tehran's alleged sponsorship of international terrorism and its pursuit of nuclear weapons.

"We presume that some of the European countries will agree and others will not," the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, said after meeting with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

"Nevertheless, we are going to keep pressing our case."

Mrs. Albright arrived in the Middle East on Monday and held talks with Israeli, Palestinian and Jordanian leaders. Her discussions with Mr. Mubarak focused on the Iranian embargo, sanctions against Iraq and the renewal of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

At a news conference Wednesday, she asserted that isolating Iran was the best way to support the Middle East peace process, promote stability in the region and curb international terrorism.

Moscow Firm on Reactors

Russia will go ahead with plans to sell nuclear reactors to Iran despite the U.S. decision to halt all its own trade with Tehran, Reuters quoted a senior Russian Foreign Ministry official as saying Wednesday.

President Bill Clinton's decision to cancel trade and investment with Tehran will add pressure on Moscow to rescind a \$1 billion deal to help Iran build a nuclear plant.

But in the first Russian reaction to Mr. Clinton's move, Deputy Foreign Minister Albert Chemiashvili made it clear that the deal would go ahead, even though the issue is expected to be a major stumbling block at a U.S.-Russian summit meeting next week.

"We will stick to our position," he told the Interfax news agency. "We are completely in the right in this case."

2 American Prisoners Put In Iraqi Hospital Overnight

Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — Two Americans sentenced to eight-year jail terms for illegally entering Iraq returned to prison on Wednesday after being hospitalized overnight for complaints of chest pains.

The men were taken to the hospital following a meeting Tuesday with their wives, who are here trying to secure their release.

Mr. Barloon, 39, and Mr. Dabiberti, 41, were arrested by Iraqi soldiers along the Kuwaiti border on March 13.

Their wives, who arrived in Baghdad on Saturday evening, have paid daily visits to the two men and are seeking meetings with high-level Iraqi officials to plead for their husbands' release.

TRAVEL UPDATE

N.Y. Tactic Against Cabs That Bilk

NEW YORK (NYT) — As part of their battle against price-gouging gypsy-cab drivers, officials at La Guardia Airport are experimenting with a restricted area for limousine drivers to meet their clients.

The hope is that the 60-day experiment will show how to reduce the illegal solicitations that have long plagued La Guardia and Kennedy airports, officials of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey say.

Other than drivers of yellow cabs, which must wait in designated lines, chauffeurs are forbidden to pick up passengers who have not made previous arrangements. Under the experiment at the Delta terminal, any drivers outside the "Meet and Greet Area" will be considered hustlers, said Kevin Dillon, manager of airport services at La Guardia.

Bright Lights Allow Rio Moonbaths

RIO DE JANEIRO (NYT) — This year, the girls in Ipanema sashay the sands by night. Street lights installed by the city in December are so powerful that they light up the ocean waves, and the beaches brightly beckon all night long as playgrounds for moonbathing.

In recent years, Rio has become as famous for its crime as for its night life, and residents have turned to shopping malls as safe havens for nocturnal intermingling.

Now, turning on the lights, and occasionally sending soldiers on patrol, has not only given people a sense of security but also brought back Rio's seductive night life.

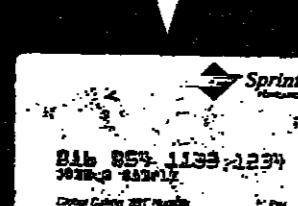
Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport has been named the best major airport in Europe and North America for the second year in a row. The distinction was conferred by airline passengers surveyed by the International Air Transport Association.

The Venice lagoon is a hundred times more toxic than some of Europe's most polluted rivers, the environmental group Greenpeace said Wednesday.

(Reuters)

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Press
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THE AMERICAS

FBI Questions and Frees Pair In Bombing as Hunt Resumes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

OKLAHOMA CITY — The hunt for the most-wanted man in America was back to zero on Wednesday after the FBI released two men arrested in connection with the Oklahoma City bombing.

Two weeks after a huge truck bomb devastated a government building in Oklahoma City, killing at least 146 people, law enforcement officials were forced to admit a hoped-for breakthrough had evaporated.

"It's back to square one," said a Justice Department official in Washington.

Two men, Gary Land and Robert Jacks, were arrested on Tuesday in a dramatic early-morning raid by dozens of FBI agents at a motel at Carthage, Missouri, but were released around midnight after a day of questioning.

Authorities said the two had been considered possible materialists linked to Timothy J. McVeigh, the only suspect arrested so far in the April 19 bombing.

But the Justice Department official said investigators had determined that Mr. Land and Mr. Jacks had no connection at all with the bombing.

"They are free to go wherever

they want," he said, adding that both men had passed a lie-detector test.

"They went from being material to being immaterial," he said.

The FBI issued an all-points alert for the two men on Monday after discovering their recent movements around the

**'We didn't do it.
We're clean. We
just got
questioned. That's
it.'**

country were similar to those of Mr. McVeigh.

But Mr. Land, earlier said to resemble a second suspect in the bombing, did not have a distinguishing tattoo on his arm and had a thick moustache.

Moreover, investigators were puzzled by the pair's behavior. They did not act like men on the run, checking into the Carthage motel on Monday using their true names and driving the same 1981 White Thunderbird with the Arizona license plate that had been the subject of a alert issued to local law enforcement agencies.

(Reuters, AP)

Interviewed after their release, both men said they did not know Mr. McVeigh. Mr. Land described the arrest as "terrifying."

"We didn't do it. We're clean. We just got questioned. That's it," Mr. Jacks told reporters through his car window. "The FBI ain't stupid. We haven't done anything."

In Oklahoma City, workers resumed their search for victims in the rubble of the wrecked building after stopping overnight for the first time since the blast.

Searchers halted night operations on Tuesday after saying that conditions in the building were too dangerous. Some motion detectors installed to protect search teams cannot be read at night.

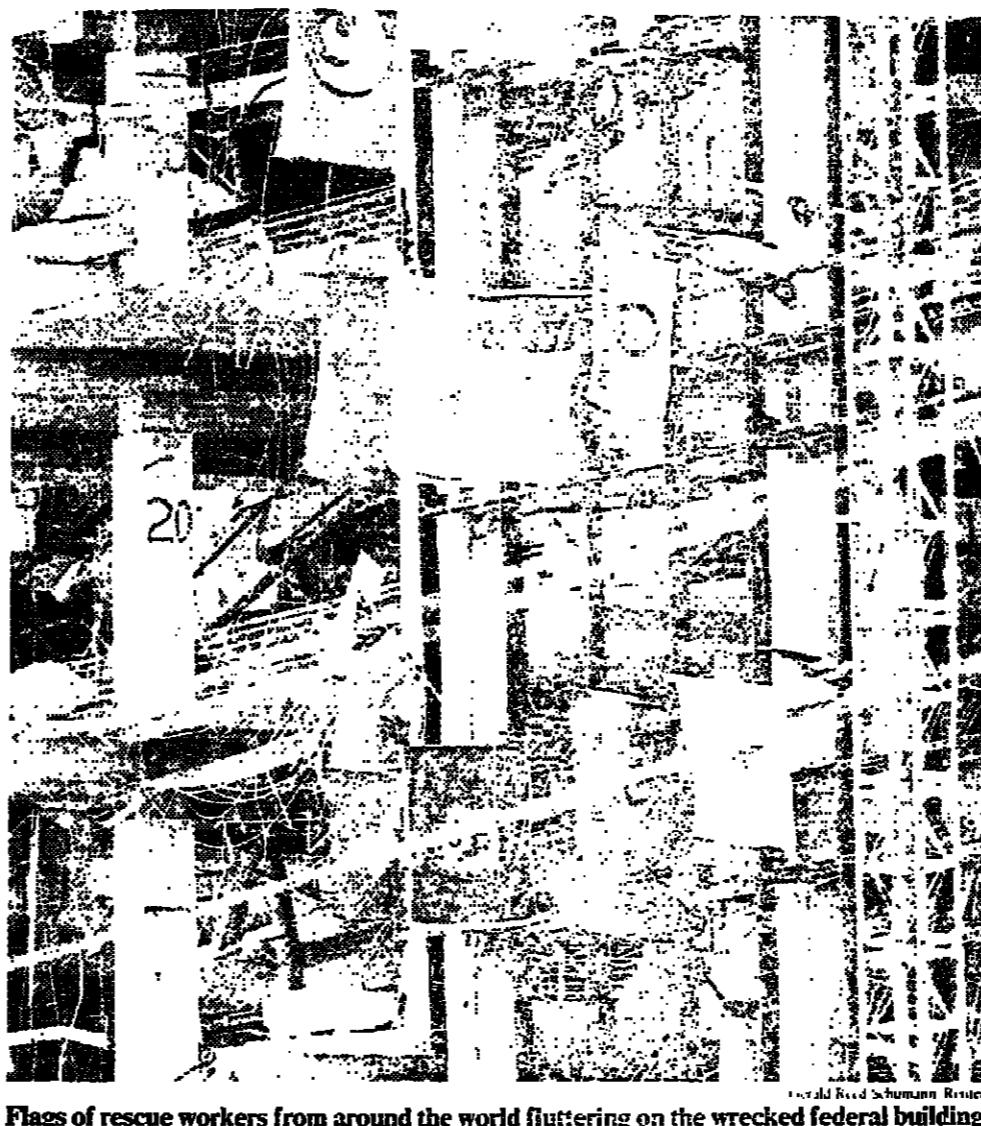
Heavy equipment has been brought in to help remove the thousands of tons of rubble.

Searchers were previously extracting wreckage by hand for fear of killing possible survivors but have now given up hope that anyone is still alive.

Meanwhile, the death toll rose to 146 on Wednesday, including 15 children.

Workers are still searching for about 40 missing people.

(Reuters, AP)



Flags of rescue workers from around the world fluttering on the wrecked federal building.

Swaddled in Secrecy, Whitewater Inquiry Moves Deliberately

By Susan Schmidt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Cameras monitor hallways and office doors are sealed shut with combination locks. Lawyers inside are told to keep their window blinds drawn even during the day. For added security, some witnesses are interviewed elsewhere, in hotel suites or apartments around Little Rock, Arkansas.

This extraordinary emphasis on secrecy has kept even those who are the subjects in the investigation of the Whitewater scandal largely in the dark.

Moving at a methodical pace since his appointment in August, the independent counsel and top investigator, Kenneth W. Starr, may take months longer before deciding whether there will be criminal charges that could affect the political fortunes of President Bill Clinton as he runs for re-election in 1996, say people close to the investigation.

Those people dismiss as premature recent reports that the inquiry will ultimately amount to only minor cases like that of a small-town Arkansas banker who pled guilty Tuesday after Mr. Starr looked at his bank's dealings with Mr. Clinton's 1990 gubernatorial campaign.

In fact, these people said, Mr. Starr's staff is looking into more than \$800,000 in campaign-related loans that Arkansas banks made to Mr. Clinton while he was governor, an amount much larger than previously known. Investigators are trying to learn whether the loans were repaid and if the campaigns tried to conceal the sources of the money.

So far, Mr. Starr has brought about a half-dozen cases, most of them against minor figures who had dealings with Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan, the thrift owned by James McDougal, a partner with Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary, in a deal for Arkansas land known as Whitewater Estates.

Questions about financing for the Whitewater property, which the Clinton's say they hoped would blossom into a lucrative resort, tacked off the investigation, which has expanded into a look into political financing and savings and loan practices in Arkansas.

Last month, Mr. Starr and his staff interviewed the Clintons at the White House about some of their financial dealings in Arkansas, the second time they had been questioned since the investigation began.

Beyond that, Mr. Starr's movements have been difficult to read. Any grand jury investigation is supposed to proceed in secrecy, of course. What is unusual about the Whitewater inquiry is that it is so wide-ranging, and highly interested news organizations have found out so little about it.

"They're very circumspect about what they say," said a Little Rock lawyer representing two witnesses in the investigation. "This city is just filled with rumors every day about what they're after or who they want to talk to next."

It is possible to trace the outlines of the investigation through interviews with people who have had dealings with Mr. Starr's staff of 18 lawyers in Washington and Little Rock. Most are denied to be quoted directly.

The people who so far have been indicted or pleaded guilty could provide information on the three central tracks of the probe: dealings Mr. Clinton and other politicians had with Mr. McDougal's Madison Guaranty funds that went into Clinton campaigns from Madison and other Arkansas financial institutions; and any efforts by the Clinton administration to block an investigation of Madison.

Prosecutors, along with more than 50 FBI and Internal Revenue Service agents, are poring over records from more than a half-dozen financial institutions headed by former Judge David Hale, a one-time Arkansas Democratic Party strategist who has made the most direct charge yet against Mr. Clinton.

He has accused Mr. Clinton and Governor Jim Guy Tucker, a Democrat, of pressuring him to make campaign officials.

With those charges dropped, Mr. Ainley has now agreed to cooperate with Mr. Starr's investigation. Prosecutors are trying to determine whether others should be charged in connection with the currency transaction violations before the five-year statute of limitations expires May 25.

enment-backed loans that were never repaid, a charge both politicians have denied.

One team of lawyers and agents is focused on what has become a major track of the investigation: the more than \$800,000 in bank loans made to Clinton gubernatorial campaigns.

Neal Ainley, who pled guilty to two misdemeanors Tuesday, could help answer questions about those loans.

Mr. Ainley was president of the bank in Perry County, Arkansas, that kept Mr. Clinton's 1990 gubernatorial account and lent him \$180,000 for last-minute reelection efforts. He was originally charged with five felony counts, including conspiracy, for failing to report large currency withdrawals by campaign officials.

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Still, more than three months into the trial, they provided the first scientific evidence the jury had heard that could link Mr. Simpson to the crime. The data from the walkway was by far the most compelling, although Mr. Goldberg's flat presentation did little to highlight the drama. Another finding, on which Mr. Matheson did not

say, the tests Mr. Matheson talked about — conventional blood typing and serological tests for three different enzymes — are comparatively rudimentary. These tests can show only that samples are consistent with the blood from Mr. Simpson, Ms. Simpson or Mr. Goldman, and cannot provide positive identifications.

"That's correct," the witness replied. For almost the entire day, Mr. Goldberg and Mr. Matheson dealt with the Herculean task of making intelligible to lay jurors, only three of whom have college degrees, the complex tests performed in the case.

With the advent of DNA technology, the tests Mr. Matheson talked about — conventional blood typing and serological tests for three different enzymes — are comparatively rudimentary. These tests can show only that samples are consistent with the blood from Mr. Simpson, Ms. Simpson or Mr. Goldman, and cannot provide positive identifications.

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Mr. Goldberg and Mr. Matheson escorted the jury through the world of genetic markers, which help divide mankind into not only well-known blood groups like Type A and Type O but also more arcane classifications.

Whether or not the jurors understood what they heard, all seemed satisfied among them. But Tracy Hampton, the juror Judge Lance A. Ito excused on Monday, was taken by ambulance on Tuesday, apparently for stress.

Away From Politics

• A Defense Department study, ordered by Congress, has determined that the United States does not need additional costly B-2 Stealth bombers beyond the 20 ordered from Northrop Grumman Corp., defense officials said. (Reuters)

• About two dozen New York police officers have been implicated in a yearlong investigation of the 48th Precinct in the Bronx that uncovered evidence of officers shaking down drug dealers, breaking into apartments without warrants and ignoring corruption, law enforcement sources said. (AP)

• A 39-year-old man, who begged the courts to let him die, has been put to death by lethal injection, the first execution in Pennsylvania in 33 years. After 14 years of appeals, Keith Zettlemoyer, who was convicted of a 1980 murder, fired his attorney and ceased his efforts to remain alive. (AP)

• The director of the Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum, Martin O. Harwit, has resigned, citing continuing controversy over his role in the canceled Enola Gay exhibit. (WP)

Prosecutors Zeroing In on Question of Simpson's Culpability

By David Margolick
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Prosecutors in the double-murder trial of O. J. Simpson have entered in earnest the esoteric realm of blood, enzymes and mathematical probabilities, seeking to show that microscopic analysis of blood swatches proved incontrovertibly that Mr. Simpson was the killer.

After weeks of meandering testimony, the prosecutors finally began zeroing in Tuesday on the question of Mr. Simpson's culpability. Only one in every 200 people have blood of the sort found leading from the crime scene,

they said, and Mr. Simpson is among them. More sophisticated DNA evidence soon to be introduced will, they hope, eliminate whatever other candidates remain.

On the witness stand, Gregory Matheson, a forensic chemist with the Los Angeles police department, recounted how he had tested a blood drop, retrieved from the walkway near the corpse of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman, for three genetic traits, then had calculated how many people would possess them all.

His conclusion, he said, was 0.43 percent of the population. "Does that mean that 99.5 percent can be excluded as having donated

that sample?" the Deputy District Attorney Hank Goldberg asked Mr. Matheson.

"Approximately, yes," Mr. Matheson said.

"Or that if you took 200 people and tested them, you would expect that only one of them would have that same blood type as the person who donated that drop?"

"That's correct," the witness replied.

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ASIA

Court Rules Jakarta's Closure Of a News Weekly Was Illegal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — An Indonesian court on Wednesday overturned the government's ban on the country's best-selling news weekly and ordered the information minister to give the magazine a new publishing license.

The judge's order was the first time an Indonesian court had ever ruled against the government.

Chief Judge Benyamin Mangkudilaga ruled that the decree under which Information Minister Harmoko last year revoked the permit of the magazine, *Tempo*, was legally flawed and should be revoked.

"It was issued arbitrarily and against the existing laws," he said.

The ruling was greeted by an eruption of cheers from the packed gallery. The magazine's

editor in chief, Gunawan Muhamad, said: "It is a courageous decision, which is not only significant to me and the reporters but for all judges in the country." He added that the ruling would restore people's faith in the country's courts.

A senior journalist at the magazine said: "This is a new chapter in the annals of Indonesian justice. I am completely overwhelmed."

The judge gave Mr. Harmoko two weeks to appeal. "We are ready to appeal," Mr. Harmoko said a few hours after the verdict. "We are not shocked by the decision because it is a legal process."

On June 21 last year the government of President Suharto revoked *Tempo*'s license and closed it down. The Information Ministry said the magazine had failed to heed several warnings about its news coverage.

(AFP, Reuters, AP)

Foe Takes Up Leader's Dare In Bangladesh

Agence France-Presse

DHAKA, Bangladesh — The main opposition leader in Bangladesh has accepted a challenge from Prime Minister Khalida Zia to fight her in a general election but only if elections are held under a neutral caretaker government, according to news reports.

"If you have courage, give elections under a neutral caretaker government and see whom the people favor," Hasina Wazed, chief of the opposition Awami League, was quoted as saying at a party rally in the southeastern Chittagong district.

Her comments Monday came a day after Begum Zia challenged her arch-rival to an electoral battle that she vowed would be held constitutionally.

The prime minister did not specify any date for elections.

Opposition groups maintain they will boycott any elections under Begum Zia.

Thai Policemen Killed Near Burmese Frontier

Agence France-Presse

BANGKOK — Three Thai police officers were shot and killed Wednesday in a predawn raid by unknown assailants near the border with Burma, who was the Thai Army announced it would move thousands of Karen refugees away from the frontier, officials said.

The police did not identify the assailants, but the border area has been the scene of repeated raids by forces from Burma on ethnic Karen refugee camps just inside Thailand.

Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai last week ordered the police and army to put an end to the incursions, kidnapping and murder of Karen refugees.

Also on Wednesday, Thai television reported a raid near Mae Samaep, a township in the north, where 100 homes at a refugee camp were burned to the ground.

A Thai Army official said Wednesday that thousands of Karen refugees would be moved from camps on the border with Burma to new sites 10 kilometers (6 miles) inside Thai territory.

The KNU said the raids were carried out mainly by troops of the military junta in Rangoon.



Students protesting loan debts outside the Asian Development Bank meeting in Auckland on Wednesday. Maoris also demonstrated there against proposals to sell off state-owned assets like land and forests.

BANK: ADB Will Get Its Due

Continued from Page 1
deeper to finance future development bank initiatives.

"Some of these countries are coming forward on their own, but others need to be coaxed," Mr. Shafer said, echoing a sentiment expressed by senior ADB officials and Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura of Japan here Wednesday.

[Mr. Takemura said Wednesday that his country would provide more funds for soft loans to Asia's poorest nations, and urged the United States and Singapore to follow suit, Reuters reported.]

A strong endorsement of sweeping management changes carried out by the development bank president, Mitsuo Sato, may help

dispel the idea that the United States remains unenthusiastic about the bank's overall direction.

"We feel the ADB under Mr. Sato has done a lot of good in terms of the policies it adopted last year," Mr. Shafer said. "It takes hard work to actually implement those policies, but I am optimistic the bank will be able to improve its implementation."

For his part, Mr. Sato stressed in his opening speech Wednesday the bank's determination to change its style of operations in step with new demands placed upon it by its donor countries.

Once largely biased toward infrastructure development and project finance, the bank has been accused of remoteness.

Japan Holds Sect Lawyer To Isolate Leaders

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The police on Wednesday arrested a top official of Aum Shinrikyo, who also is the group's lawyer, as police stepped up their investigation of the sect's suspected role in the nerve gas attack on the Tokyo subway system in March.

The police, as has been their custom, did not arrest the lawyer, Yoshirobo Aoyama, on charges related to the subway attack. Instead, he was arrested on suspicion of criminal libel.

The police have used a variety of arcane and minor laws to arrest more than 150 Aum members. The aim seems to be to hold them in detention so that they cannot plan a counter-attack — the authorities believe they may have a supply of sarin nerve gas — and also to put pressure on them to confess to more serious crimes.

In the case of Mr. Aoyama, the goal may have been in part to keep him from visiting other detained Aum members as their lawyer.

The libel charges that were the basis of his arrest stem from accusations that Mr. Aoyama made early this year that a businessman critical of the sect was trying to murder Aum members with sarin nerve gas. Aum has attributed sarin residues around their buildings to attacks by enemies, but the group now blames not the businessman but the U.S. Army.

Mr. Aoyama is widely regarded as an outstanding lawyer. Yet after taking yoga classes from the sect's guru he left his wife and child in 1989 to become a monk in Aum.

Shortly afterward, he first became linked to suspected illegal activity of Aum when he and two other sect members held an angry meeting with another attorney who was filing lawsuits against the sect. A few days later, the other attorney mysteriously disappeared from his home, along with his wife and son, and an Aum badge was found on the floor.

BRIEFLY ASIA

North Korea Bars Border Monitors

SEOUL — Working to undermine a fragile armistice and snub its southern rival, North Korea said Wednesday that the lone north-south border crossing had been closed to cease-fire monitors and journalists.

To replace the armistice that ended the 1950-53 Korean War, the Communist North wants direct peace treaty negotiations with the United States that would exclude South Korea. In February, it forcibly evicted the Polish delegation to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, which monitors violations of the Korean cease-fire. The North earlier had forced out a Czech delegation, leaving no outside monitors on the northern side of the border. North Korea has said that with the fall of communism in Eastern Europe, the Poles and Czechs were no longer its allies.

North Korean authorities said "personnel and journalists of the U.S. Army side and officials of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission are totally prohibited from coming over to the section of our side," the North's official press agency, KCNA, reported.

U.S. Wants No Part in Maid Case

MANILA — The United States does not want to become involved in the dispute over whether a Filipino maid was unjustly hanged for murder in Singapore, the U.S. Embassy here said Wednesday.

Singapore and the Philippines have asked U.S. authorities to name American experts willing to conduct another autopsy on one of the two murder victims. Filipino specialists say their findings suggest the maid was probably killed by a man, but Singapore specialists disagree.

China Denies Rumor on Suicide

BEIJING — China denied Wednesday that a senior Chinese Communist Party official had committed suicide after his wife was executed for corruption.

Chinese sources have been quoted as saying that Liu Zhengwei, 65, former party secretary of southwestern Guizhou Province, jumped from the window of his high-rise home in Beijing last month.

Mr. Liu's wife, Yan Jianhong, who was chairwoman of the Guizhou International Trust and Investment Corp. and deputy chairwoman of the provincial planning commission, was executed in Guizhou on Jan. 16 for corruption.

VOICES From Asia

Mahathir bin Mohammed, prime minister of Malaysia, after retaining his heir apparent, Anwar Ibrahim, as the deputy prime minister and leaving 16 other positions unchanged in his new cabinet: "We believe in continuity and stability. I don't believe in making changes for the sake of making a change."

One Kong Yong, spokesman for the Singapore delegation, on disagreements on regional security that have emerged in Singapore during talks between senior ASEAN and European Union officials as they prepared for next year's summit meeting between the two blocs: "We recognized there are differences of opinions, but we believe it is good to listen to both sides."

Admiral Ronald Zilberman, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, dismissing the idea of an Asian arms race: "I don't believe we see a mass buildup in the region. It's only natural, I think, that as countries' economies grow, they also tend to strengthen and update and upgrade their military." (Reuters)

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Pacific time	5 pm	3 pm	5 pm	11 pm	5 pm
Monday to Saturday	4.49 F	5.22 F	4.49 F	5.22 F	4.49 F
Sunday and holidays	4.49 F	4.49 F	4.49 F	4.49 F	4.49 F

Based on French Summer Time, March 25 to Sept. 30, 1995.

EUROPE

Mistrust Shadows Summit in Moscow

Russia Feels Its Weaknesses Have Been Exploited by U.S.

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Less than a week before President Bill Clinton's arrival in Moscow, relations between the United States and Russia appear to have degenerated, with both sides emphasizing symbols rather than substance.

Moscow thinks Washington is overly concerned with less than pressing issues, like an old contract to sell Russian nuclear reactors to Iran and a future anti-missile system. The Russians continue to express skepticism about American intentions.

NEWS ANALYSIS

tions in any expansion of NATO, and think that the United States is taking undue advantage of Moscow's weakened position in the world.

With the legislatures of both countries now dominated by conservative forces critical of the early Russian-American "honeymoon," one of its prime achievements, the second strategic arms reduction treaty, or Start II, may be dead, unratifiable by the Russian Parliament. Signed by President Boris N. Yeltsin and then-President George Bush in January 1993, Start II would cut strategic nuclear arsenals by almost three-quarters. It would eliminate multiwarhead land-based nuclear missiles, the backbone of the Russian arsenal, and the threat of a first strike.

The treaty would also provide a comprehensive mutual oversight of warhead dismantlement and destruction, important when American officials say their primary concern is "loose nukes" — the smuggling of weapons-grade material out of Russia.

Instead of protecting a real achievement in nuclear safety, all the pre-summit attention is on a deal made in Soviet times to supply light-water nuclear reactors to Iran, which the United States insists is trying to build a bomb. Russian officials think the emphasis on Iran stems from American domestic politics and commercial interests.

They are prepared to study the proliferation issues raised by the Americans, probably abandoning the sale of a gas centrifuge and even modifying the contract, Russian officials say. But Mr. Yeltsin cannot cancel it now, after all the fuss, without enormous political damage.

Rather than emphasize their common concerns, the presidents, both up for re-election in 1996, have concentrated on displaying their diligence in the defense of perceived national interests, focusing on their disagreements.

The result has been an intensification of mutual mistrust and nationalism in Russia, already heightened in the atmosphere of military chauvinism and self-congratulation surrounding the 50th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany.

The Russian debacle in secessionist Chechnya, which hangs over this anniversary, only adds to Moscow's prickliness.

In such an atmosphere, Start

II is unratifiable here without negotiation, says Sergei A. Karaganov, Yeltsin adviser and deputy director of the Institute of Europe.

"There is a wide feeling now that the United States pushed too hard when Russia was weak, and that the treaty is unfair," Mr. Karaganov said. "Even supporters of big cuts feel this way."

Besides Iran, Chechnya and NATO, the United States is unhappy with Russian policy in some of its military and political relationships with the newly independent states. Washington is annoyed with the changeable and weakened foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, and upset that its self-image of global altruism is being impugned.

Moscow has significant complaints about American behavior, too. These complaints are economic, strategic, commercial and attitudinal.

Prime among them is the sense that the Americans are trying to press their advantage too hard, making a weaker Russia worry about long-term security. The expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to Russia's borders is hardly a pressing or immediate prospect — NATO officials think the admission of Poland is at least four or five years away, requiring a difficult, unanimous vote of all 16 current members and ratification by their legislatures.

Such an expansion of NATO, with its mutual defense obligations, would radically alter the strategic shape of Europe, the Russians feel, and cut them out. The threat is less military than "political and psychological," Mr. Karaganov said.

"It feels like a betrayal of an understanding with Washington about mutual security after Russian troops left Germany and the Baltics. And we're afraid it will revive our bean-counters and the military way of thinking."

U.S. military plans to develop a new interceptor missile to stop short-range missiles has been another annoying shock to the Russians. The Americans say the missile is intended to stop terrorist weapons; the Russians say it is a step on the road to undermining the 1974 Anti-Ballistic Missile, or ABM, treaty.

More important, Russian officials say, it will push them into another technological arms race that they do not want and cannot afford, while giving the military and its industrial allies more arguments against conversion and troop reductions.

"Again, like NATO, it feels destabilizing," the Russian official said. A Western diplomat acknowledged the Russian concerns, saying, "They wonder why the Americans can't leave well enough alone for a while."

The Russians also see Iran as an issue of commercial competition as much as one of proliferation. Even Yegor T. Gaidar, the former prime minister and a pro-Western democrat, said: "We have serious commercial interests here. So I want a very serious argument made before abolishing this deal, and I haven't heard one yet."

Iran is so far blameless in its nuclear activities, Mr. Gaidar said. "And when the Americans say Iran is on our borders, I say that North Korea is on our borders, too."

The Russian Atomic Energy Ministry has argued that the United States controls half the shrinking world market in nuclear technology and does not want a competitor. Russian arms sellers make the same argument, complaining that traditional customers like Iraq, Libya and the former Yugoslavia are all off-limits now because of United Nations sanctions.

On June 26th, the IHT will publish a Sponsored Section on

THE EUROPEAN UNION

Among the topics to be covered are:

- Analyzing the EU's key challenges in the coming year.
- The EU's quest for monetary union.
- Evolution of the EU's relations with Central Europe.
- Prospects for Southern Europe in the next five years.
- The EU and Third-World Aid.

This section will coincide with the EU Summit in Cannes, France (June 26-27). For further information, please contact Bill Maher in Paris at (33-1) 41 43 93 78 or fax: (33-1) 41 43 92 13.

Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



THE PRICE OF WAR — Prince Charles and Defense Minister Nicolas Soames of Britain walking between gravestones at Ohlsdorf cemetery in Hamburg during a ceremony in Germany to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Hints to Aspiring EU States

BRUSSELS — The European Commission approved an outline Wednesday to help Central and Eastern European countries prepare for eventual membership of the European Union.

The White Paper, to go to the EU summit meeting in Cannes next month, lists measures the aspiring members will need to take to align themselves with the Union's internal market.

The plan lists the main legal and administrative changes that each country will have to make and outlines what technical help the EU will offer.

It is specifically directed at Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania and Bulgaria, the six countries with association agreements with the EU.

(Reuters)

Fishing War Isn't Forgotten

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Jean Chrétien of Canada canceled a meeting with the European Commission vice president, Leon Brittan, on Tuesday following sharp remarks Sir Leon had made about Canada's recent fish dispute with the EU.

Mr. Chrétien's office maintained that a scheduling problem had arisen, but Canadian officials left no doubt that the underlying reason was displeasure over Sir Leon's critical remarks about Canada in a Tuesday speech in Ottawa.

(Reuters)

Spain Indicts Ex-Policeman

MADRID — Judge Baltasar Garzon charged the former Civil guard chief Luis Roldan on Wednesday with embezzlement of public funds in connection with para-police groups known as GAL that killed at least 24 members of Basque separatist groups in 1983-87, judicial sources said.

Mr. Roldan again told the judge that he knew of payments made from secret funds of the Interior Ministry to two former policemen, José Amedo and Michel Dominguez, who brought the GAL scandal to light.

As quoted by the two men's attorney, Mr. Roldan said the fund transfers were also known to two ministers at the time, Interior Minister José Luis Corcuera and Defense Minister Narciso Serra. Mr. Serra is the deputy prime minister of the Socialist government.

Mr. Amedo and Mr. Dominguez were jailed in 1988 and were sentenced in 1991 to 108 years in prison for six assassination attempts in connection with GAL actions. They charged that the executive branch had been behind the activities of GAL, which stands for Anti-Terrorist Liberation Groups, but the government denies it.

(AFP)

Albania Talks Proposed

BRUSSELS — The European Commission hopes to make proposals within the next few months to open talks on a Europe Agreement with Albania, the commissioner for foreign affairs, Hans van den Broek, said Wednesday.

"I hope to make positive recommendations to the Council of Ministers by the middle of this year on starting negotiations for a Europe Agreement with Albania," he said at a news conference.

Mr. van den Broek said a recent visit to Tirana had shown him that Albania was making positive steps toward modernizing and opening its economy and was eager to improve its links with the European Union.

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Thursday:

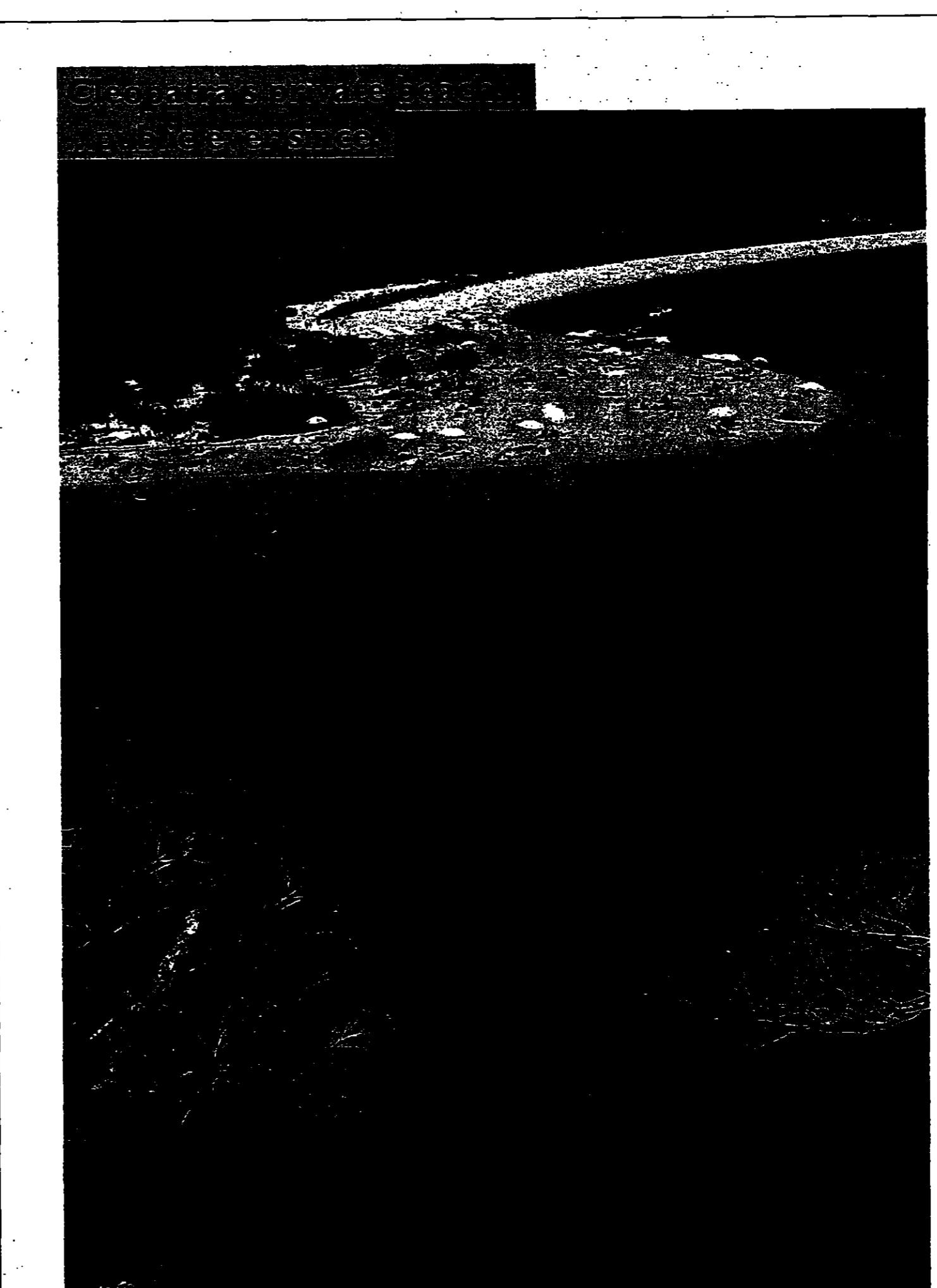
BRUSSELS: Fisheries Commissioner Emma Bonino attends a meeting of the fisheries department of the Economic and Social Committee.

LONDON: European Commission President Jacques Santer visits for talks with Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd. In the evening, Mr. Santer will speak at the Guildhall on the theme: "Europe's Future — My Vision." Mr. Santer will be accompanied by Budget and Personnel Commissioner Erkki Liikanen of Finland, who also meets with Mr. Hurd and Chancellor of the Exchequer Kenneth Clarke.

BULGARIA: Hans Van den Broek, the commissioner for foreign affairs, begins a two-day visit to Bulgaria. He will have talks there with President Zhelyu Zhelev and Prime Minister Zhan Videnov.

BRUSSELS: Marcedino Oreja, culture commissioner, meets with Joy Bryer, director of the European Youth Orchestra.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP



Legend has it that the fine-grained sand on Turkey's Aegean coast was brought from Egypt by Mark Antony to make the Queen of the Nile feel at home. Today, like then, nature and history unite in Turkey to recreate

Cleopatra's paradise. A mosaic of antiquities and sandy beaches, Turkey's coastline offers something for everybody. So much so, you'll wonder why you ever thought of going anywhere else.

The Europe you don't know. The Asia you will discover.

TURKEY

INTERNATIONAL

Beijing Asks Japan for Relief From Its Skyrocketing Debt

Compiled in Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIJING — Prime Minister Li Peng on Wednesday asked his Japanese counterpart, Tomiichi Murayama, to ease China's debt-repayment schedule, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said.

Mr. Murayama, who started a five-day tour on Tuesday to discuss trade and diplomatic topics, answered only by expressing understanding of China's position, the spokesman, Chen Jian, said.

The rocketing value of China's yen-denominated debt has become a difficult issue between Tokyo and Beijing. Japan has provided China with loans totaling about 2.26 trillion yen (\$27.1 billion) since the two nations resumed diplomatic ties in 1972. The surging yen has increased the dollar value of the loans by \$2 billion since March.

Later Wednesday, Mr. Murayama toured the site of a 1937 clash that triggered war be-

tween China and Japan, and he called the 50th anniversary of the war's end a new starting point in their relationship.

But the prime minister stopped short of apologizing for Japan's invasion of China in the 1930s and the 1940s war, and his talks with Mr. Li revealed disagreements over nuclear weapons testing, Taiwan and economic ties.

Mr. Murayama, 71, is the first Japanese prime minister to visit the Marco Polo Bridge on the outskirts of Beijing, where Japan used an exchange of fire with Chinese troops in July 1937 as a pretext for a full invasion of China.

"Japan's aggression and colonial rule caused unbearable suffering and sadness to the people of China and Asia," a cabinet aide quoted Mr. Murayama as telling Mr. Li.

Beijing says 35 million Chinese were killed or wounded in the war. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

ment burdens of many countries in Asia, Mr. Chen said.

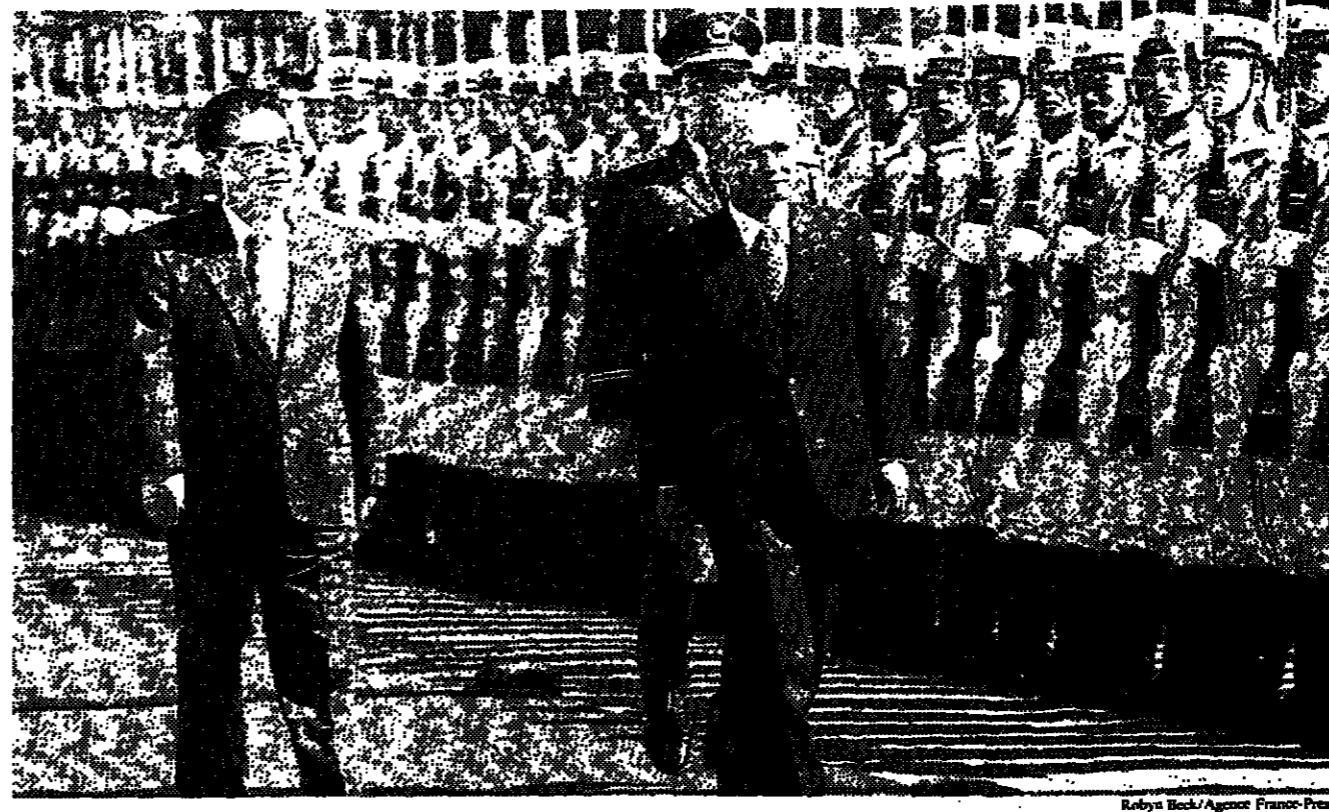
Before the visit, a Japanese diplomat in Beijing said Mr. Murayama would tell Mr. Li that the Japanese government did not have any new solution to the debt problem.

Real negotiations over the issue will have to wait for the annual round of talks on overseas-development assistance, scheduled for May or June, the diplomat said.

The government of China has repeatedly asked Tokyo either for new loans to help repay the debt or a softening of terms. Tokyo has replied that it cannot make an exception for Beijing.

Japan overtook Hong Kong as China's biggest trading partner in the first three months of this year, and the value of Japanese investment in China more than doubled last year.

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Reuter/Heck/Agence France Presse

Mr. Li, left, and Mr. Murayama reviewing an honor guard in Tiananmen Square in Beijing on Wednesday.

CHINA: American's List

Confirmed from Page 1
45-minute meeting with two officials, one from the Justice Ministry and one from the State Council.

One of the most striking cases on Mr. Kamm's list involved Zhao Fengping, 54, a former worker at the Jilin Provincial Archives who has published a magazine during the Democracy Wall movement and who had advocated a form of federalism for China.

Arrested in 1982, Mr. Zhao was sentenced in January 1984 to life imprisonment for "organizing a counterrevolutionary group and participating in a criminal frame-up," the authorities have now revealed. On Dec. 20, 1989, the court commuted his sentence to make it end in 2002.

"He is probably the longest serving pure free speech political prisoner in China," Mr. Munro said.

Another case involves Pei Junxun, 77, a pastor in the Evangelical Church in Shanghai. Detained in August 1983, Mr. Pei was accused of spying for Taiwan, according to Mr. Munro, who added that Mr. Pei ran afoul of authorities because he was leading Shanghai's house church movement and accepting Bibles from abroad.

Chinese officials told Mr. Kamm that Mr. Pei was sentenced to 15 years in jail "for counterrevolutionary crimes."

Yet another case involved Ngan Sangpo, a 68-year-old Tibetan who officials said was sentenced in November 1983 to 15 years in prison "for attempting to overthrow the Chinese government." His sentence was increased by five years in 1985 and by an additional eight years in 1991 because Mr. Ngan was shouting slogans advocating the independence of Tibet.

Officials also confirmed that Yang Lianzi, 49, a native of Gansu province, was sentenced to 15 years in prison plus three additional years without political rights for "conspiring to subvert the government."

The rafters will be stopped at by the U.S. Coast Guard, which last summer occasionally played a potentially dangerous game of cat-and-mouse with Cuban gumbos.

"We're dusting off our charts of the Havana harbor," said Lieutenant Commander Jim Howe of the U.S. Coast Guard.

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INTERNATIONAL

Panel Finds No Clues in Crashes of Boeing Jets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — A five-month review of the design of the Boeing 737, begun by the Federal Aviation Administration after unexplained crashes in Colorado Springs and Pittsburgh, has failed to find any flaw that could account for the accidents, the agency said Wednesday.

But the review found that some parts of the control system failed too frequently, that emergency procedures called for pilots to take steps that were impractical or required more strength than a human being could be assumed to have, and that maintenance personnel did not look hard enough for hidden failures.

The agency called on the National Transportation Safety Board to undertake a new, combined study of the two crashes, which involved what may be the world's most widely used plane. The board was still reviewing circumstances of the USAir crash last Sept. 8 near Pittsburgh, in which 132 people died. There has been speculation about rudder-control problems.

The March 3, 1991, crash of a United Airlines 737 in Colorado Springs, Colorado, which killed 25 people, also remained unsolved.

"We could find no specific design issues that shed any new light on the probable cause of the Pittsburgh or Colorado Springs accidents," the aviation agency administrator, David R. Hinson, said at a news briefing.

The safety board is responsible for determining the cause of accidents, he noted, and said his agency would continue to assist the board in its investigations.

"I am not satisfied and won't be satisfied until we determine a probable cause," Mr. Hinson said.

In the history of U.S. aviation, only about four accidents have not been solved, he said.

The agency study produced several recommendations for changes or further study of the 737 and civil aviation in general, but Mr. Hinson said none was considered urgent.

One called for improved design of the yaw damper, a device that automatically adjusts the rudder to reduce fishtailing by an airplane. It is considered to improve comfort for passengers, particularly for those sitting in the rear of an airplane.

There have been several damper failures, but all have been dealt with by the pilot's adjusting controls, Mr. Hinson said.

The report urged a study of whether yaw-damper failure could cause excessive rudder movement, prompting the plane to turn suddenly and possibly affecting control.

The agency said it had selected members for a design review team from among people who had nothing to do with certification of the 737, in the late 1960s. The agency also said it had gone to the United States Air Force and the Canadian Transport Ministry for help.

(AP, NYT)

Israel Grows by 2.6 Percent

The Associated Press
JERUSALEM — Israel's population rose 2.6 percent in the past year and now stands at 5.5 million, the Central Bureau of Statistics announced Wednesday. Of Israel's 150,000 new residents, 81,000 were immigrants.

LIBERIA: Terrorized Citizens Ask Why World Ignores Their Suffering

Continued from Page 1
mount attacks like these as they vie for territory and booty in a brutal contest of violence and shifting fronts and alliances.

Instead, many ask why the plight of their country has attracted little international attention.

For many Liberians, already deeply distrustful of their own would-be leaders, the international response to the massacre at Yosi was the clearest sign yet that the cynicism that infects their country has spread to the many foreign agencies and aid groups working here.

The killings, which occurred on April 10, were announced to the world in a news conference in Geneva by Unicef.

Since then, Unicef has helped care for some of the survivors, who made their way from Yosi to Buchanan, 40 kilometers (25 miles) to the south, and were brought by helicopter to the capital, Monrovia.

But Yosi's survivors, hospital workers and ordinary Liberians bitterly note that for all the initial fanfare, no international effort has been mounted to investigate the massacre or to aid the search for villagers who may still be alive.

"What we've been seeing for months now is people moving from village to village like this, just massacring each other, and no one outside seems to notice," said Anthony B. Jackson, an administrator at Buchanan's dingy, 50-bed Government Hospital, where supplies are chronically short and patients often sleep on the floor.



A priest searching Wednesday in the ruins of a house in the Serb-held Bosnian town of Bosanska Gradiska.

CROATIA: Serbs Again Shell Zagreb Before UN Announces Cease-Fire

Continued from Page 1

official insisted that the Serbs understood the agreement as requiring Croatia to withdraw within 24 hours from the 500 square kilometers (200 square miles) of territory it captured.

The disagreement did not bode well for an accord that was clearly put together in haste by Mr. Akashi in an effort to avert a second full-scale Croatian war.

The first major war erupted here in 1991 after Croatia seceded from Yugoslavia, and the Serbs, about 13 percent of the prewar population, took up arms to contest the secession.

About 10,000 people were killed in the conflict, which ended with the Serbs control-

ling about 30 percent of the country.

Any suggestion that the Croats give up the captured territory ignores the enormous emotional resonance of their victory here and the reality that four years of laborious international negotiations over Yugoslavia's break-up have never shifted a front line or border by an inch. These front lines and borders have been altered only by force.

Indeed, Croats who fled the enclave during the 1991 war spoke enthusiastically of the victory and their plans to go home.

"Over the past four years, we have been shifted to five different places," said Maria Kar-

avia, a refugee from the village of Rozdani. "My husband went back to our village for the first time today. Our house has been burned down but we plan to start again and rebuild it."

Several of the refugees said President Tudjman had waited too long in resorting to force and should have acted much earlier. They urged him to resort to force, if necessary, in retaking other Croatian territory held by Serbs.

The sentiment of the refugees reflected the overwhelming acclaim that has greeted the Croatian victory. Deep in Croatia's psyche is a sense of having been dominated by Serbs since Yugoslavia was formed in 1918 and a desire to be free of what

has come to be seen as an oppressive yoke.

■ British Fire at Serbs

British UN troops blasted a Serb position with anti-tank missiles and cannon fire in a response to an attack in central Bosnia that wounded six peacekeepers.

"We returned vigorous fire," said a UN official. "The British soldiers engaged in some fairly robust peacekeeping in response to direct targeting."

A Serb tank fired shells at a school in the central Bosnian town of Maglaj that houses a contingent of British soldiers from the Household Cavalry regiment.

Six Britons were wounded slightly when one tank round hit the base. The UN troops replied with cannon fire and at least three anti-tank missiles.

It was unclear if the missiles destroyed the Serb T-34 tank believed to be responsible for the attack. The same tank fired at the British troops last Friday, causing considerable damage to their quarters.

Skinheads Detained After Paris Drowning

The Associated Press

PARIS — The police cracked down on Paris-area skinheads on Wednesday, detaining 29 people for questioning about the drowning of a Moroccan immigrant who was pushed into the Seine during a march by thousands of far-right supporters.

The death has provoked outrage across the political spectrum as France readies for a presidential runoff election on Sunday.

In a dramatic gesture following his last regular cabinet meeting, the outgoing president, François Mitterrand, 78, went to the bridge from which the man was pushed to show his opposition to racism.

Police officers made coordinated arrests shortly before daybreak in Paris and the surrounding region, the authorities said. There was no immediate word whether any of those in custody would be charged or how long they would be held.

The victim, Brahim Bouarham, 29, was attacked by three skinheads Monday during a march through Paris by about 15,000 supporters of the far-right National Front. Mr. Bouarham was pushed into the river, and his body later was recovered by police divers.

Witnesses said that the assailants, after attacking Mr. Bouarham, mingled back into the throng of marchers.

The leader of the National Front, Jean-Marie Le Pen, said that his party, which advocates the deportation of 3 million immigrants, bore no responsibility for the death.

But politicians from the mainstream right to the far left asserted that the racist and anti-immigrant overtones of National Front rhetoric had played a role in the incident.

Leftist political parties, trade unions and anti-racism groups were organizing a march Wednesday evening in Paris to protest the death. The Gaullist candidate in the presidential runoff on Sunday, the conservative Paris mayor, Jacques Chirac, planned to send a delegation from his campaign to the march, as did the Socialist candidate, Lionel Jospin.

Le Pen's Strategy: A Blank Ballot in Presidential Vote

Reuters

PARIS — The extreme rightist Jean-Marie Le Pen said Wednesday that he would cast a blank ballot on Sunday in the runoff round of France's presidential election pitting the Gaullist Jacques Chirac against the Socialist Lionel Jospin.

Mr. Le Pen, who took 15 percent of the first-round vote on April 23, held a rally of his National Front party on Monday that he would not recommend they back either candidate, but that he would announce on Wednesday which candidate he would personally vote for.

"It's very clear, I will cast a blank ballot," Mr. Le Pen said on television. "I think many people will vote Le Pen in the second round."

Mr. Le Pen finished fourth in the first round of voting. Only the top two vote-getters go on to the runoff.

Yet his 15 percent score, his best ever, came as a surprise and underlined the influence his voters could have in the second round.

Opinion polls last week showed that roughly half of those who voted for Mr. Le Pen last month would vote for Mr. Chirac this Sunday, while 25 percent would back Mr. Jospin and an equal number would abstain.

William Drozdak of *The Washington Post* reported from Paris:

Mr. Chirac, the conservative mayor of Paris, emerged after a crucial television debate with Mr. Jospin as the clear frontrunner in Sunday's final round, analysts and commentators said Wednesday.

Throughout his long political career — he has been prime minister twice — Mr. Chirac has been handicapped by his poor performances in television debates.

But this time, Mr. Chirac stuck closely to a script that reaffirmed his pretensions of serving as a wise patriarch who would heal the nation's social divisions while preparing the French people for the challenges of the 21st century.

His performance was carefully orchestrated down to the smallest detail, including the affable smile and indulgent nod

toward his adversary that aides said was copied from Ronald Reagan.

In addition, Mr. Chirac appears to have effected a reconciliation with enough of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's supporters to blunt Mr. Jospin's efforts to poach votes from the center.

Mr. Chirac also seems to have weathered an attack from Mr. Le Pen, his old nemesis on the far right, whose supporters seem disinclined to cross the political spectrum to vote for Mr. Jospin.

The left-leaning newspaper Libération called it "the debate of the gentleman candidates," noting that the encounter had unfolded "in a rather courteous and pedagogical manner" without "the tension or hate visible in previous debates."

The conservative daily Le Figaro observed that "there was no blast of hate in the studio" and that "there was even mutual respect and good humor" between the two candidates.

That, the newspaper suggested, made France more mature democracy. Both candidates avoided being drawn into polemics about immigration, perhaps the most explosive subject of the campaign, following the unprecedented 15 percent score in the first round by Mr. Le Pen.

Memory Fails At the Border

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Who's the president of Mexico? What's the name of Canada's prime minister? They may be prominent neighbors, but most Americans apparently don't know their names.

Just 2 percent of respondents to a survey released Wednesday by the New York-based Louis Harris and Associates polling firm could name the Mexican president, Ernesto Zedillo.

Only 1 percent in the poll of 1,225 adults knew that the Canadian prime minister is Jean Chrétien.

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

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Nonproliferation Debate

Point one about the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, now up for renewal after a 25-year run, is that it has been especially useful to American strategy and American foreign policy. As a superpower — now the only one — with global interests and commitments, the United States has a greater interest than anyone else in global nuclear restraint. In limiting the known new members of the nuclear or near-nuclear club to three (India, Pakistan, Israel), the treaty has served this essential goal.

This is not to say the treaty can't be improved. It empowers its inspectorate to inspect only its members' declared facilities. Through this loophole, treaty signatories Iran, Iraq and North Korea are driving illegal nuclear programs. The treaty makes it too easy for countries receiving peaceful nuclear aid to build up their bomb-making capability. And provisions for enforcement are weak. How much better it would be if cheaters faced automatic penalties. It is a pity that the United States did not bring remedies to the conference now going on in New York.

It did not because it feared the proposals that others might make if it opened up the treaty for amendment. Specifically, it feared that the non-nuclear countries, for signing on again, would ask a high price — for example, the nuclear powers' peaceful nuclear sharing and in their disarmament. In New York, some of the non-nuclear countries, complaining of the treaty's "discrimination," now seek to block (prudential) restraints on the provision of peaceful nuclear assistance to signers with hidden bomb programs; they also seek to force the pace of the nuclear powers' own disarmament.

As pressure, they are defying the American insistence on extending the treaty indefinitely and for all time, demanding instead that the treaty be made subject to periodic review. So burdening the treaty undercuts the demanders' own interest in nuclear stability, but they are pressing anyway.

Egypt has its own project: to hold up treaty extension until its undeclared nuclear neighbor Israel, not a treaty signer, agrees to sign up eventually. Egypt is right to want to draw Israel in. But it is mistaken to dismiss Israel's concern about hostile Iran and Iraq, whose own nuclear proclivities — not to speak of Pakistan's and India's — do not seem to trouble Cairo.

About the nuclear arsenals of the declared powers, some plain talk is needed. France and Britain may yet eventually decide, as many analysts of their policies already have, that their small forces are a drain and serve no perceptible strategic purpose. It is harder to see China and Russia abandoning the strategic role that their bombs accent. Moscow and Washington have been making large reductions of size and menace in their nuclear posture, but their forces remain out of proportion to the requirements of a sensible post-Cold War strategy.

Although American officials hesitate to say so in nonproliferation circles, the United States has a valid purpose — ensuring against unforeseen or rogue-driven crisis — to maintain a minimal nuclear deterrent. No one understands this better than some of those from unstable regions who call for the United States to go quickly down to zero.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cubans Like the Others

The Clinton administration struck the right humanitarian balance on Tuesday when it announced that most of the remaining Cubans at Guantánamo Naval Base would be allowed to enter the United States. By doing this, and by declaring that nearly all Cubans who flee to the United States in the future will be returned home, the White House has taken a significant step toward a more sensible relationship with the Castro regime. It marks the end of the double standard under which Cuban immigrants were given preferential treatment over others.

From now on, Cubans who try to enter the United States illegally will be treated like any other illegal immigrants. They will be returned home if they fail to qualify for political asylum. They will be allowed to apply in Havana for refugee status and eventual immigration. State Department officials say they are satisfied that those returned will not suffer discrimination. American consular officials will be allowed to monitor their treatment.

It was clearly in the administration's interest to move the Cubans. Violent incidents had broken out, and the Pentagon

was spending \$1 million a day to maintain the Guantánamo camp.

State Department officials estimate that around 15,000 Cubans now at Guantánamo will be eligible to enter the United States. Some with criminal histories or other undesirable characteristics will be excluded. Those entering from Guantánamo will be folded into the quota of 20,000 per year agreed upon last summer. The 15,000 allowed will be spread over three years, so as not to swamp those who are following legal channels and applying from inside Cuba. Applications will also be considered on a separate track so that the Guantánamo group will not push back the applications from inside Cuba.

If Cuban cooperation continues and the new arrangement proves successful, the White House should look for other ways to move toward more normal relations. The administration also needs to redouble its efforts to place the Haitian children who remain at Guantánamo. Once that is accomplished, an era of imbalance in the treatment of Caribbean refugees can finally be closed.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Funds From the Church

By itself, the statement from the presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church in America was a grabber: It said the 2.5 million-member denomination's former treasurer, Ellen F. Cooke, had "systematically diverted" \$2.2 million of the church's funds for her own "personal benefit and other unauthorized purposes."

According to the church-initiated investigation in New York, Mrs. Cooke's was no Robin Hood "steal from the rich, give to the poor" escapade. The bishop's statement said the probe disclosed that the church's funds were spent on such things as a family farm in Virginia, jewelry, clothing, nonbusiness travel in the United States and abroad, limousine service and private school tuition for her two sons. The D.C. Corrections Department would be hard pressed to produce an inmate from among its 10,000 prisoners who, single-handedly, has taken an employer for more.

But what the church's former treasurer allegedly did has been nearly rivaled in audacity, as well as in downright moral squalor, by the reasons she has advanced to explain away her behavior. These are on a par with the original defense proffered by convicted former United Way chief William Aramony to justify his looting of a charity. To recall, he said he used the charity's money to globe-trot with girlfriends, gamble and go off because he had suffered from a shrinking brain that reduced his inhibitions and caused him to lose track of numbers. Enter Mrs. Cooke.

She takes this incredible line of thought to a whole new place. While she says she wants to accept responsibility for "any inappropriate use of funds" entrusted to her care, she explains that her actions resulted from a psychiatric "breakdown" brought on by "the pain, abuse and power-

lessness I have felt during the years I worked as a lay woman on a senior level at the church headquarters."

The "powerless" Mrs. Cooke was actually one of the Episcopal Church's most powerful lay officials. Her salary was second only to the presiding bishop's. By accounts of church insiders, Mrs. Cooke was more autocrat than pushover. In fact, it was her working style that led the presiding bishop to show her the door last December. The alleged fraudulent actions were not discovered until weeks later.

Her alleged misappropriation of millions (she calls it an "inappropriate and wrong response to the situation in which I found myself") is something she has "blocked from memory," but she describes it as "a cry for help which I fully expected to be discovered and questioned, and which escalated as I tried to escape a situation which had become intolerable." Escalated? Well, she may have a point there. The whole scheme was uncovered when upon her firing, she aroused suspicion by improperly calling for and receiving approximately \$86,000 more upon her resignation, according to the church.

The presiding bishop, who has yet to decide whether to file a complaint with prosecutors, said, "It would be difficult for me to describe the sense of betrayal that I have felt over these last few months." Mrs. Cooke says she feels remorse and regret for the pain she has caused everyone and that she and her husband intend to make full restitution. But those funds were meant to serve, as Bishop Edmond L. Browning said, "the least of us." If true, this was a sacrifice as well as embezzlement, and Mrs. Cooke's statement of "explanation" sounds as if she still doesn't understand that it was either.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Clinton and Yeltsin Had Better Make Up in Moscow

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton and Boris Yeltsin need to adopt one simple, overriding goal if their Moscow summit is to succeed next week. They must work together to conquer the strong current of mutual distrust that has surged into their personal relationship during the past year.

The task seems simple to state, but it will not be easy. The Clinton-Yeltsin distrust goes far deeper than either leader will admit in public. Each feels that he has been repeatedly stung by the other on European security. Russia's brutal campaign in Chechnya and Russia's nuclear sales to Iran.

This summit was conceived in ceremony. President Yeltsin planned the May 9-10 meeting with President Clinton not as an opportunity to do business, but as a cornerstone of Russia's celebration of its role in defeating Nazi Germany 50 years ago. Politically, the besieged and unpopular Yeltsin needs his people to see Russia being treated by world leaders as a great power with a significant history.

That is why Mr. Clinton's diplomats and, it appears, he himself felt that he had to attend Russia's Victory in Europe celebration, overriding strong arguments by his political advisers that he should not go to Moscow at all this spring.

Mr. Yeltsin pushed the invitation on

Mr. Clinton when they met in Washington last September and surprised him by badgering him about the trip when they met in Budapest in December at the summit of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Budapest encounter marked a nadir in Clinton-Yeltsin relations. Each came away feeling that his aides had not prepared him for the other's "unpredictable" behavior. The shadow that Budapest cast over the U.S.-Russian relationship can be lifted in Moscow only by the two leaders themselves.

Foreign minister Andrei Kozyrev said as much to Clinton aides in his pre-summit visit to Washington last week. Russian decisions on the contentious issue of NATO expansion into Central and Eastern Europe were "a presidential matter," Mr. Kozyrev said, implicitly confirming his ministry's lack of authority and ability to predict Mr. Yeltsin.

Mr. Kozyrev indicated his personal view that Washington and Moscow can bridge their differences on NATO expansion. But he made clear that Mr. Clinton would have to win Mr. Yeltsin's personal agreement for a compromise.

The two sides locked horns on NATO

expansion last December, with Russia pulling back from what Clinton aides thought were clear promises to join NATO's auxiliary Partnership for Peace program. The reversal came after Mr. Yeltsin read news accounts of a NATO political communiqué (issued just before the Dec. 6 Budapest summit) which indicated to him that NATO was accelerating plans to bring Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia into the Western military alliance.

Russian officials had been extensively briefed on those NATO plans before they were made public. But the word apparently never reached Mr. Yeltsin, who devoted his Budapest speech to warning that a "cold peace" was replacing U.S.-Russia cooperation.

Mr. Clinton, on his way home from Budapest, similarly complained that his aides had lured him into an unproductive, antagonistic encounter with Mr. Yeltsin that he could have happily skipped.

Chipping the ice of the Clinton-Yeltsin relationship is a prerequisite to what should be the only big success of the Moscow meeting: agreement on a formula for eventual NATO expansion. This is now within reach if the two leaders can re-establish the required level of personal trust for a deal built on a qualifying adjective that can save face for both sides.

The necessary qualifier is "speedy," or some more prepossessing synonym. Mr. Yeltsin needs to emphasize that he is against the "speedy" expansion of NATO, a formulation that lets him reconcile himself to a gradual, non-threatening extension of the alliance eastward. U.S. officials will not quibble over whether the expansion is described as speedy or not, and will indicate that ways can be found to show that NATO expansion is not synonymous with the exclusion of Russia or Ukraine from European security arrangements.

Why bother? Why not go to Moscow and slug it out with Mr. Yeltsin over NATO's future, and let the chips fall where they may? The answer lies in part in Mr. Clinton's decision to go to the V-E celebration in the first place. Mr. Yeltsin, for all his flaws, and Mr. Kozyrev, for all his weakness, remain the West's best hope for a cooperative Russian foreign policy.

Little progress is likely on the disputes over Russian help for Iran's reactors and on America's concern about human rights abuses in Chechnya. These are core national issues for Moscow. European security offers the best opportunity for two leaders who still hold the fate of the world in their nuclear-armed hands to find common ground for cooperation.

The Washington Post

Rampant Corruption Is a Dangerous Threat to Russian Reform

By Thomas L. Friedman

MOSCOW — Everyone warned me to beware of street crime in Moscow. So my first morning in the hotel I go down to the front desk and ask for a safety deposit box to store my cash. "Sorry," says the desk clerk, "they're all being used. There's a waiting list. Would you like me to put you down?"

A waiting list for safety deposit boxes? I sounded like the punch line to a joke: "How do you know when you're really dangerous?"

After a week here, though, I found reports of Moscow street crime a tad exaggerated.

I spent a morning riding around in a police car with the Moscow Municipal Militia, an elite unit for fighting street crime. My hosts sounded like cops dealing with the same problems of any major U.S. city, although they did wear flak jackets and carry submachine guns.

They arrested some Ukrainians for improper residence per-

mits, sniffed around for drug peddlers and stolen cars, and complained bitterly that the criminals now drove Mercedes while their little Russian-made Zhiugli had no reverse gear.

It is not the street crime that threatens Russia. It is the official corruption, the cheating of the state and businesses by their own employees and the Mafia, which, if unchecked, is going to undermine Russia's reform from within. It is already eroding the credibility of the government and courts, diverting resources, lowering tax revenues and driving away investors. Russia today is not the official way at \$330,000 a truckload. His Russian competitors are buying the same product wholesale in Western Europe, paying off Russian customs to look the other way at \$300,000 a truckload, and then reselling the goods here at a fraction of his price, driving him out of business.

The corruption reaches right into the leadership. Indeed, there is a joke here about a man who drives into Moscow from the countryside and parks his new car right outside the Kremlin's Spassky Gate, in Red Square. A policeman comes along and tells the man, "Look, you can't park here; this is the gate all our leaders use." The man answers: "Don't worry, I locked my car."

The manager of a U.S. consumer products company here is importing his company's goods for resale and paying the official tariffs, which amount to \$330,000 a truckload. His

Russian competitors are buying the same product wholesale in Western Europe, paying off

Russian customs to look the other way at \$300,000 a truckload, and then reselling the goods here at a fraction of his price, driving him out of business.

One reason so many people here lie on their tax returns and customs declarations is because customs officers and bank tellers have been selling information to the Mafia about who has cash and would make a fat target for extortion. No wonder a friend of mine who just bought a bank

here found that it had more security men than executives.

In the days of communism, wages were so low that it was expected that people would rip off the government to survive. But today those habits continue.

A major Western restaurant chain just sent in auditors to find out why it was doing so much business and making so little money. They found that almost every employee was involved in some form of larceny, from cheating on tips to managers taking kickbacks.

Russian textile companies which used to get cheap cotton from Uzbekistan, now get a huge government subsidy to buy the same cotton at world prices. So what happened? Russian companies started importing cotton from Uzbekistan at world prices, got their 30 percent subsidy from the government, and then re-exported the same cotton to Europe at the world price — making a tidy profit but providing

no jobs at home. That is why Russia, which does not grow one ball of cotton, was one of the world's largest exporters in 1994.

Does it matter? After all, the United States went through its own robber-baron phase of capitalism. Yes, it matters. It matters because Russia would have so many more resources — particularly for badly needed social welfare programs to deal with mounting unemployment — if it had more tax revenues.

It also matters because rampant corruption could leave all those left out of the game looking for a man-on-horseback, maybe a fascist, to crack down.

And it matters because Russia still has nuclear technology and fissile material lying around. When everything is for sale, that could include a pocketful of plutonium. America has every defense against a missile launch but none against nuclear shoplifting with a brown paper bag.

The New York Times

Multilateral Development Banks Work and Ought to Be Supported

By Peter H. Sullivan

the ADB are the most effective channels for development.

The private sector is strengthening in many developing countries and capital is global in reach, but the multilateral development banks are uniquely mandated to help the poorest nations where commercial banks are still reluctant to participate. Concessional loans with long maturity periods are often the only source of development finance for such nations.

Even better-off developing states need noncommercial funds to improve their social sectors — health, education, population planning, advancement of women, protection of the environment — where economic returns are too long-term for commercial banks.

Multilateral development banks finance projects covering the economic spectrum from infrastructure, energy, transport, communications and agriculture to social services. These projects involve billions of dollars' worth of contracts, many of which are won in a bilateral agreement to finance its official development policy.

Each member also pays into the bank only a small portion of its capital subscription. In the case of the ADB, it is a weighted average of 7.2 percent of the mem-

ber's capital subscription. The remainder would need to be paid in only should there be a call to meet the ADB's borrowing obligations, a situation that has never arisen.

Based on this arrangement, the ADB, with its triple A rating, is able to raise funds from the international capital markets.

As a result, every dollar that U.S. taxpayers pay as capital subscription to the ADB results in about \$85 in loans. Moreover, in overall lending every ADB dollar invested is matched by \$1.50 in counterpart funding from the borrower and co-financing sources.

In providing physical and social infrastructure, multilateral development banks pave the way for private investors to follow. Relatively modest ADB investments in regional rating agencies, mutual funds and technical assistance have helped bring about wide-ranging reforms in Asia's capital markets that have in turn generated billions of dollars in capital investment by the private sector.

Through

HEALTH/SCIENCE

Antarctic Angst:
A 2d Ice Sheet
Could Be at RiskBy Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—While the melting of the West Antarctic Ice Sheet, which would raise worldwide sea levels by 20 feet (6 meters), has long been considered one of the direst potential consequences of global warming, some polar specialists are suggesting an even more catastrophic scenario.

Meeting last month in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, specialists from many parts of the world debated the stability of the huge East Antarctic Ice Sheet. Could global warming cause it to slip into the sea? Even partial slippage would inundate many coastal cities and much of the world's food-producing land.

It was a polite but emotional debate, evoking past confrontations between those who believe the history of the earth has been punctuated by occasional catastrophes and the "uniformitarians" who rebel against such concepts.

Antarctica is divided by the Transantarctic Mountains into two icy regions. To the west, south of the Americas, is an ice cap that rests on a submerged archipelago comparable in size to the Philippines. Great ice "streams" flow relatively rapidly toward the sea. That the whole sheet might run off into the ocean is widely regarded as a long-term possibility.

The ice on the other side of the Transantarctic Mountains rests on a buried continent with a few inland basins. Those who believe slippage may occur say they would expect partial shedding of the ice, which they say occurred repeatedly until the Pliocene Epoch, three or four million years ago. It is estimated that a shedding of one-third of the East Antarctic Ice Sheet would raise global seas more than 150 feet.

A total melting of polar ice, including that on Greenland, Proponents of the theory say

would inundate all low-lying areas. This occurred during the Cretaceous Period, 65 million to 135 million years ago.

Opponents of the slippage theory cite evidence showing that the Antarctic ice has been stable for at least 17 million years. Cores extracted from the floors of the seas that surround Antarctica, they say, show no curtailment of sediment from melting icebergs, as would be expected had the continent become partly ice-free.

But proponents argue that at no time since the Pliocene Epoch, when summer temperatures in the Arctic were 10 to 20 degrees Fahrenheit warmer than they are today, has the earth been as warm as some predict it will be. The great East Antarctic ice sheet, in places three miles (4.8 kilometers) thick, was formed after the Pliocene. Before that, they propose, the ice waxed and waned, although it was never as extensive as now.

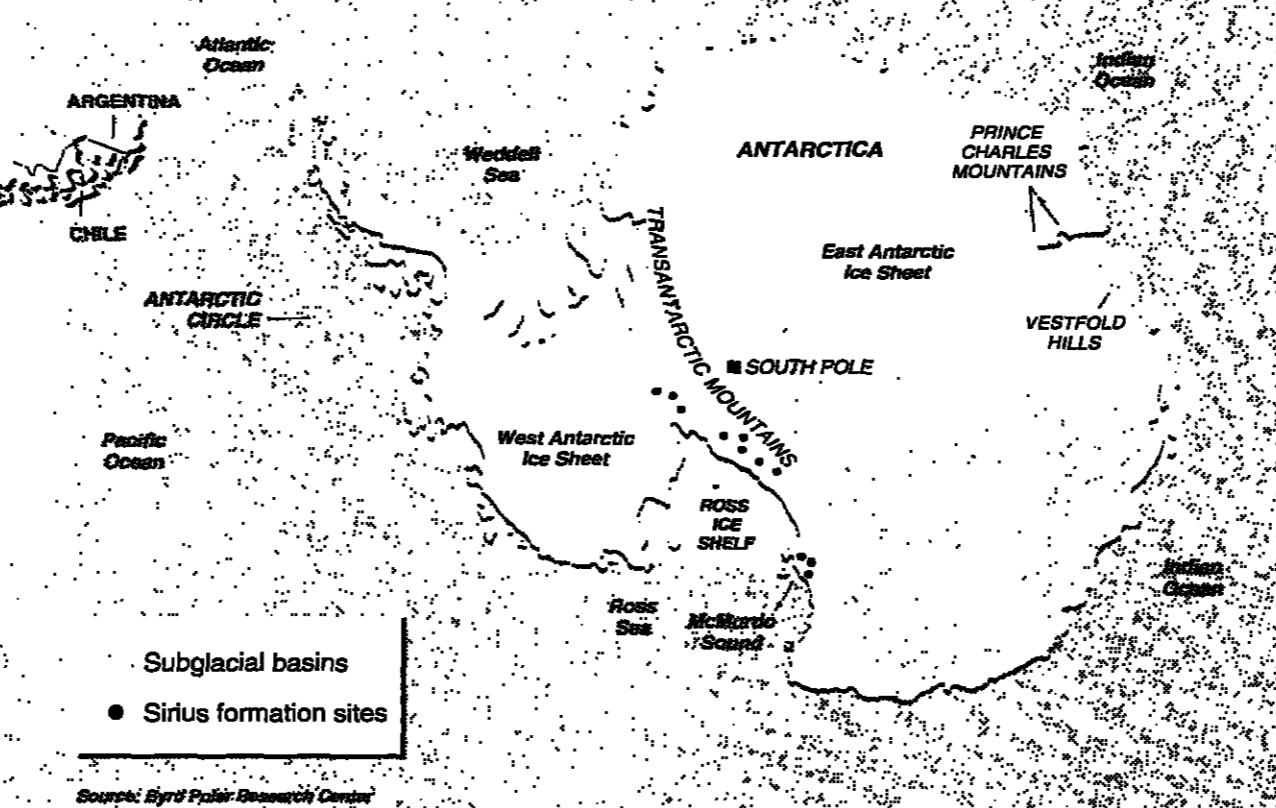
It was agreed at the meeting that during the Pliocene the world was warmer than it has ever been, particularly in the Arctic. Forests migrated to the shores of the Arctic Ocean and, say proponents of the great slippage, trees grew near the South Pole, having retained the foothold on the continent that they gained when the southern continents were joined. If some of the East Antarctic ice melted at that warming, they say, it could do so again.

This melting and subsequent rise in sea level, proponents argue, would account for the sea-floor fossils found in glacial deposits on mountains in the area. These deposits, known as the Sirius Formation, are themselves remarkable because they are far above any contemporary glaciers, indicating that the East Antarctic ice was at one time much higher, flowing over the mountains. Most recently Sirius-type deposits have also been found in the Prince Charles Mountains on the Indian Ocean side of Antarctica.

Proponents of the theory say

What Would Happen if Eastern Antarctic Ice Melted?

Researchers say basins could become seas if Eastern Antarctic Ice Sheet melted. Oceanic fossils found at Sirius sites suggest to scientists that the ice melted at least once before and froze again.



that the tiny oceanic fossils, known as diatoms, could have lived in a shallow inland sea during an ice-free period before they were carried onto the mountains by glacial activity. Or, the fossils could have been lifted from the basins by winds.

Diatom specimens occasionally have been found in places in Antarctica where they could only have been windblown. Scientists of the slippage school argued that fossils in the Sirius Formation are of Pliocene age, rather than a mix of ages, as would be expected if they came

from more distant sources and at different times.

It was such claims and rebuttals, as well as the potential importance of the answer, that prompted the National Science Foundation to sponsor a recent workshop at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. Participants came from as far as Australia and New Zealand, as well as from Britain, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Italy, Sweden and research centers throughout the United States.

Prominent among those arguing for major variations in car-

rier East Antarctic ice cover were Dr. Peter N. Webb and Dr. David Elliot of the Byrd Polar Research Center at Ohio State University, and Dr. David M. Harwood of the University of Nebraska.

The skeptics included Dr. George Denton and Dr. David Marchant of the University of Maine in Orono; Dr. James P. Kennett of the Marine Science Institute of the University of California at Santa Barbara; his former student, Dr. David A. Hodell, now at the University of Florida in Gainesville; and

David D. Suddon of the University of Edinburgh.

If there were great discharges of ice during the Pliocene they would have raised sea levels substantially. Determining the extent of such rises has been frustrating because the land in many areas being measured has been rising and falling because of erosion, geologic action and ice ages. These sites include New Guinea, New Zealand, Enewetak Island in the mid-Pacific, the Middle Atlantic coastal plain of the United States and several places in Alaska.

Mapping the Brain's Scratch Pad

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—While you are keeping something in mind, just where exactly is it kept? Neuroscientists, after a long search, think they have an answer. They believe they have located what amounts to the brain's scratch pad, where information is held temporarily when it is needed for some current task.

New techniques for observing the brain in action are revealing that neurons in the prefrontal lobes, just behind the forehead, hold specific kinds of information for short-term use. These neurons appear to be the neural basis for the mind's "working memory" which operates, say, while you dial a phone number.

The role of the brain's working memory seems similar to that of random-access memory (RAM) computer chips, which hold data drawn from the long-term memory systems like a hard drive or a CD-ROM. The cells of the prefrontal cells can draw data from other regions of the brain, retain the information for as long as needed and switch quickly to other data as the mind's attention shifts elsewhere.

"We've found cells for working memory in the prefrontal cortex that retrieve and temporarily hold information pulled from long-term memory stores that are dispersed throughout the brain," said Dr. Patricia Goldman-Rakic, a neuroscientist at Yale Medical School who has done much of the research.

The neurology of working memory, which is more widely known by the now outmoded term "short-term" memory, may hold a vital clue to what goes wrong in the thinking of people with schizophrenia.

"Working memory is the mental glue that links a thought through time from its

beginning to its end," said Dr. Goldman-Rakic. "The bizarre thought disorders in schizophrenia, especially the inability to keep a train of thought from getting derailed, could be due to a defect in working memory."

The findings of Dr. Goldman-Rakic and others have shifted brain researchers' attention from the hippocampus, an ancient structure in the limbic system that seems crucial for long-term memory, to the prefrontal lobes, which in evolutionary terms are among the newest parts of the neocortex.

Neuroanatomists have long recognized that the prefrontal cortex is unique in having a huge number of circuits that connect

The mind's working memory operates while you do things like dialing a phone.

with other parts of the neocortex, especially the centers for analyzing sensory data, and with lower brain centers like the limbic system, which is central to emotional reactions.

The new findings are consistent with theories of neuropsychology, largely based on clinical studies of brain-damaged patients, that view the prefrontal region as the brain's executive center for making decisions, planning and executing behavior.

The key executive function of the prefrontal cortex, Dr. Goldman-Rakic argues, is working memory.

While using PET scans, imaging devices that monitor the rate of glucose uptake in the whole brain, she and Dr. Harriet Freed-

man, also at Yale, trained rhesus monkeys to remember the location of a spot of light that appeared briefly on a television monitor. They found that the task activated a narrow strip of cells in the prefrontal cortex and a zone in the parietal cortex that takes in visual information while the eye tracks an object.

"We've been mapping the activity of neurons throughout the prefrontal cortex," said Dr. Goldman-Rakic. "The common feature of all prefrontal cells we've studied is retrieving information from memory, and each prefrontal area connects to a different sensory area," and so can tap a different kind of memory, such as for bodily sensation or vision.

From another study, based on monitoring single neurons while a monkey retains a visual image in working memory, Dr. Goldman-Rakic is finding that the prefrontal cells are finely tuned for a particular kind of information. Her research team has begun to map the specific neurons involved.

"We've found that the prefrontal zone where cells remember location connects to the area of the visual cortex that specializes in representing spatial relations," said Dr. Goldman-Rakic. "Next to it is another area where cells remember the features of an object, but not its location. This area connects to the temporal cortex, where features are perceived."

At Carnegie Mellon University, a team led by Dr. Jonathan Cohen is mapping brain activity in subjects who are asked to watch a series of letters flashed on a screen. They respond by pushing a button whenever a letter repeats after a single other letter has intervened.

Just as the prefrontal cortex has certain areas that specialize in working memory for location and for identity, there are other areas that specialize in working memory for a sequence of objects.

Pros and Cons
Of a Routine
MammogramBy Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is hard enough to get healthy people to go for checkups that might pick up hidden cancer while they are still curable. But when experts argue among themselves about who should get various tests and how often, reluctance can turn into outright refusal.

With regard to screening mammograms for women under 50, practitioners say the current debate about their life-saving potential is prompting many women to avoid the test even as a growing number of studies point to its ability to reduce breast cancer deaths in women of all ages.

In 1989, the American Cancer Society, the National Cancer Institute and 11 other national organizations recommended that women from 40 to 50 years old have a mammogram every one to two years and that those 50 and older should have one annually.

Then, late in 1992, a seven-year study of screening mammography done in Canada showed no benefit to women under 50. In fact, women in their 40s who were in the screening group in that study actually had a higher breast cancer death rate than women who were not screened, a finding no one could explain.

Despite widespread criticism of the design and execution of the Canadian study, the National Cancer Institute retracted its advice, saying there was no proof that routine mammography benefited younger women. Instead of a blanket screening recommendation for all women in their 40s, the institute recommended routine mammograms only for those whose family history placed them at an unusually high risk of breast cancer.

The matter is not inconsequential, in terms of either money or lives. Each year 40,000 women under 50 learn that they have breast cancer, and each year there are 10,000 deaths of women who developed breast cancer from the age of 40 through 49. Only about one in five of those cancers occur in women with family histories of breast cancer.

WHILE the numbers of cases and deaths are much higher among women over 50, the years of life saved are much greater than a 45-year-old woman is cured than when a woman of 65 is. Still, many more younger women must be screened to find one cancer than is the case among women over 50.

As Dr. Russell Harris and Dr. Linda Leininger of the University of North Carolina School of Medicine recently put it, "In our rush to control the terrible problem of breast cancer, it is easy to forget that, in the best of circumstances, the many must be screened to benefit the few."

Because mammograms often detect suspicious areas in the breast that warrant further tests or biopsies but that turn out not to be cancer, there are issues like medical costs, mental anguish and physical trauma to consider when deciding whether routine mammograms are worthwhile for younger women. Experts must determine whether the benefits are likely to outweigh the risks.

There are many reasons why it may be more difficult to show a benefit of screening mammography in younger women. Women in their 40s are considerably less likely to develop and die from breast cancer than are women 50 and older.

In the studies completed so far, less than a third of the participants were in their 40s when screening began. Women in their 40s are more likely to have very early stages of breast cancer and so their life expectancy is naturally longer whether or not their cancers are found through screening.

Such factors suggest that larger studies and a longer follow-up — 10 or more years — using the newest and most sensitive equipment may be needed to see benefits in younger women. It now appears that the Canadian and other studies on which the institute based its advice may not have been large enough or long enough to demonstrate a life-saving benefit for younger women.

In a new analysis published last month in the journal Cancer, Dr. Charles R. Smart, formerly of the National Cancer

Institute and now of Salt Lake City, and his co-authors found that when all eight scientifically designed studies of screening mammography in younger women were combined, there was a 14 percent reduction in breast cancer deaths among those screened. This was not statistically significant, but when the Canadian study's aberrant results were left out, there was a statistically significant 23 percent benefit associated with screening.

Dr. Smart reported that the longer the study, the more likely it was to show a benefit of screening mammography for younger women. He concluded that women who had regular, high-quality mammograms today were more likely to have cancers detected at an earlier and more curable stage than participants in all eight studies he examined.

The chances that future studies will show an unquestionable benefit of screening mammography in younger women are not good. Dr. Smart pointed out that to demonstrate an unequivocal 20 percent reduction in breast cancer deaths in women in their 40s would require a study of nearly 100,000 women.

Thus far fewer than 180,000 such women have participated in all the studies combined. Nor is a convincing finding likely to emerge from a new trial in Britain, which will be offering annual screening to one-third of 195,000 women in their 40s.

There have been several indications that when cancer is found in a younger woman through mammography, it is likely to be at least as curable as cancers found in women from 50 to 64, for whom an annual mammogram is uniformly recommended. When a breast cancer is discovered, chances of cure depend on the tumor's size, its growth patterns and whether cancer cells have spread to nearby lymph nodes.

In a study published in the current issue of The American Journal of Radiology, Dr. Belinda N. Curpen and colleagues reported that in 44,301 screening mammograms, 75 cancers were detected in women 40 to 49 and 128 were found in women 50 to 64. The detection rate was 3 per 1,000 examinations for the younger women, as against 5.5 per 1,000 examinations for the older women, suggesting that few cancers were missed in either group.

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On April 28, we lost our beloved

CARL W. HIRSCHMANN (1920 - 1995)

"I do not choose to be a common man. It is my right to be uncommon if I can. I seek opportunity not security. I do not wish to be a kept citizen, humbled and dulled by having the state look after me. I want to take the calculated risk; to dream and to build, to fail and to succeed. I prefer the challenges of life to the guaranteed existence; the thrill of fulfillment to the stale calm of utopia.

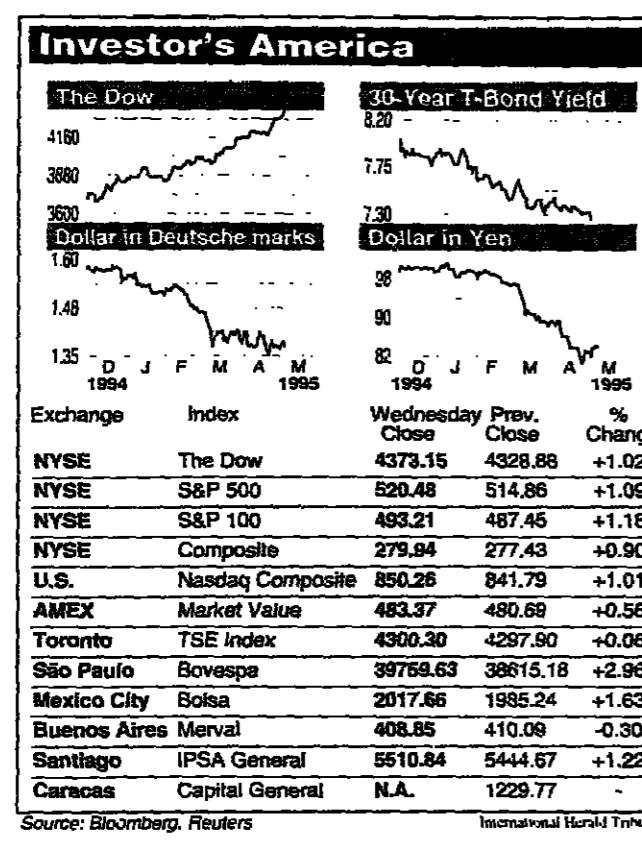
I will not trade my freedom for beneficence, nor my dignity for a handout. It is my heritage to think and to act for myself, enjoy the benefit of my creations, and to face the world boldly and say, this I have done."

This credo was the philosophy which guided both the business and personal life of Carl W. Hirschmann, entrepreneur and founder of the Hirschmann Group of Companies.

In our hearts, in our thoughts, forever — he will be missed.

Rita Hirschmann-Hauser; Carl W. Hirschmann Jr.; Christine Sass-Hirschmann;
Joan and Peter Frey-Hirschmann; Thomas and Silvia Hirschmann-Lanz;
Gregor C. Hirschmann; Al and Frances Mullane-Hirschmann; the grandchildren Nikolai,
Alexandra, Janina, Carl, Michael, Tommy, Marc, Jennifer and Steven;
Hirschmann Industrial Holding Ltd.; Hirschmann Corporation; Hirschmann Fluorn-Winzeln;
Jet Aviation Group of Companies; Blue Shadow Cruising Ltd.; and IASESA Los Millares.

*Our thanks go out to all those who touched his life
and supported the family with their heartfelt concern, affection, and prayers.*



Source: Bloomberg, Reuters

4 Indicted in Alleged Debt Scheme

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A trader and three bank officers have been charged for taking part in a kickback scheme linked to trades in emerging market debt, according to indictments announced Wednesday.

Robert Morgenthau, the Manhattan district attorney, said the defendants made more than \$6 million in the scheme. He said their profits were concealed through foreign bank accounts and offshore corporations.

Waldemar N. Jezler, a debt trader who owned Tandem Trading Inc. and two offshore corporations, was charged with making almost \$2 million in illegal payments to the three bank officers to facilitate emerging market debt trades.

Also charged were bank officers Carlos A. Abadi, formerly of First National Bank of Chicago; Miguel Timponi, formerly of Algemene Bank Nederland NV; and Juan B. Echeverri, formerly of Banco Granadair of Colombia.

The defendants could go to prison for up to 15 years if they are found guilty of grand larceny, the most serious charge in the indictments.

According to the indictments, Mr. Jezler

made more than \$4 million through the schemes. Mr. Abadi allegedly received about \$1.5 million in bribes. Mr. Timponi allegedly received \$180,000 and Mr. Echeverri allegedly received \$20,000.

In their joint investigation, the district attorney's office and the Federal Reserve focused on a small group of young loan traders who worked at big commercial banks and their possible role in the unauthorized sale and trading of millions of dollars of bank credits lent to developing countries in exchange for kickbacks, people close to the investigation said.

Many of the bank loans were sold at deep discounts to their face value in 1988, 1989 and 1990, after big banks made huge provisions against the billions of dollars they had lent to the developing world in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Investigators suspect that a few loan traders at some big banks may have cheated their own institutions by selling credits to third parties at below-market prices and then shared the profits with the third parties.

The transactions made during the period of the alleged conspiracy, from October 1989 to June 1990, involved transfers of unfunded trade commitments under the

1988 Brazil Trade Commitment Letter and related agreement, Mr. Morgenthau's office said.

"What was illegal in this case was that the bank officers — Abadi, Echeverri and Timponi — shared in the fees paid out by their employers in connection with the trade commitment transfers. Their banks were entitled to that money and by deliberately hiding it in keeping it for themselves, they perpetrated a fraud and larceny on the banks," Mr. Morgenthau said.

The investigation by the District Attorney's office began when it noticed that Tandem received relatively small fees for putting the deals together, while Mr. Jezler's offshore corporations received much larger fees while only playing marginal roles in the trades.

"This has been a complex investigation and it is far from over," Mr. Morgenthau said. The defendants surrendered for arrest this morning and are awaiting arraignment in New York State Supreme Court.

Mr. Jezler and Mr. Abadi also are charged with failing to report to income to New York state \$4 million diverted to the offshore corporations.

Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder

Soft-Landing Data Spur Dow Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks soared into record territory on Wednesday for the second consecutive session as bond prices rose on evidence the U.S. econ-

omies heads from the trenches to see the dollar improve a little bit, and there's very little new supply" of stocks, he said.

Unisys, the most active NYSE issue, rose 12, to 11, supported by a bullish outlook on the stock since the company restructured and cut its debt.

Eastman Kodak, which rose 24, to 60, after the company told analysts that it could continue its strong earnings growth reported in the first quarter,

Scios Nova fell 3, to 34, after the biotechnology company said preliminary analysis showed that its treatment for acute kidney failure did not reduce the need for dialysis.

Stocks got a boost from the bond market, where the benchmark 30-year U.S. Treasury bond gained 28/32, to yield 7.24 percent, down from 7.31 percent Tuesday.

Bonds rallied after the Commerce Department said its leading economic indicators fell 0.5 percent in March, reinforcing recent evidence that economic growth is slowing from its rapid pace of expansion last year.

The government also said U.S. factory orders fell 0.1 percent in March, while February orders were revised to down 0.3 percent.

"This is all pretty gentle settling down. It's pointing away from a recession," said David Munro of High Frequency Economics, a forecasting firm in New York. "It's something in between a boom and a bust, and that's a soft landing."

The Commerce Department reported last week that its broadest measure of economic activity, gross domestic product, grew at an annual rate of 2.8 percent in the first quarter.

Analysts said the figures were welcome evidence that the economy was slowing to a moderate rate of growth, a proverbial soft

landing that is often anticipated and rarely seen.

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Japan's negotiators have said some progress was made on those issues, while U.S. officials say the two sides still remain far apart on many of the key points.

Mr. Kantor and Mr. Hashimoto are due to join the trade ministers of the European Union and Canada at Whistler, a mountain resort near Vancouver, Wednesday evening. U.S. officials said further negotiations on automobile trade would take place there.

Automobile-related trade accounts for about two-thirds of the \$66 billion annual U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

(Bloomberg, AP/DT)

U.S. Economy Gets More Evidence of Slowdown

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The government's chief gauge of future economic activity fell 0.5 percent in March, the Commerce Department said Wednesday, its biggest drop in two years and the first time it had fallen twice in a row in nearly three years.

Six of the 11 components of the index of leading economic indicators contributed to the slide, three advanced and two were unchanged.

The report supports recent

evidence that economic growth is slowing from its rapid pace of last year. The index slipped 0.2 percent in February and was unchanged in January.

The March decline was the biggest drop since March 1993, when the gauge fell 0.8 percent. The last consecutive declines were in August and September 1992.

The index is aimed at predicting activity six to nine months down the road. Three consecutive moves by the index in the

same direction are considered a good indicator of where the economy is headed.

In another report suggesting a softer economy, the Commerce Department said orders to U.S. factories fell 0.1 percent in March, the second decline in a row. Analysts had expected orders to rebound in March from a drop of 0.3 percent in February.

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(Bloomberg, AP/DT)

Dollar Gains on Yen But Falls Against European Currencies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar edged higher against the yen Wednesday after it appeared likely that automobile trade talks between the United States and Japan would be extended.

But it headed lower against European currencies as concern about the coming British and French elections drove investors toward the Deutsche mark.

British local elections are scheduled for Thursday and the ruling Conservative party is expected to fare poorly. That expectation drove the pound lower against the mark.

Worries that the winner of Sunday's French presidential election will not maintain the government's strong

franc policy, meanwhile, have weakened the franc against the mark.

"Political uncertainty in the U.K. and France" is boosting the mark, said Dennis Pettit, foreign-exchange manager at Long Term Credit Bank of Japan.

"Kantor's comments brought the dollar back against the yen," said Vicki Schmelzer Alicea, at trader for Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale in New York. "But the market is still very nervous about whether anything will come out of this."

The United States is seeking wider

access to Japan's network of car dealerships to help U.S. manufacturers sell more cars there.

Washington also wants easier access to Japan's highly-regulated replacement-parts markets and is demanding that Japanese manufacturers review voluntary plans to buy more U.S.-made parts for their factories.

Mr. Kantor said the United States was seeking "meaningful solutions" in all three areas. But he said he was "realistic" about whether the two sides could strike a deal.

Mr. Kantor and Ryutaro Hashimoto, the Japanese minister of international trade and industry, met Thursday after two days of lower-level negotiations that focused mainly on

dealership and replacement-parts issues.

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Automobile-related trade accounts for about two-thirds of the \$66 billion annual U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

(Bloomberg, AP/DT)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Wednesday, May 3											Wednesday, May 3													
Prices in local currencies.				High				Low				Close				Prev.				High				
Telekurs				N.Y.				Prev.				Gen. Env.				High				Low				
High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	
ABN-AMRO	46.70	46.00	46.30	AMB	10.10	9.70	10.10	AMB	7.20	7.15	7.15	AMB	20.00	19.75	19.75	AMB	13.20	13.25	13.25	AMB	13.20	13.25	13.25	AMB
Anglo	12.00	11.70	12.10	Anglo	17.50	17.20	17.50	Anglo	8.15	8.10	8.10	Anglo	20.00	19.75	19.75	Anglo	13.20	13.25	13.25	Anglo	13.20	13.25	13.25	Anglo
Arndt	5.40	5.30	5.50	Arndt	11.70	11.50	11.70	Arndt	4.70	4.65	4.65	Arndt	12.00	11.75	11.75	Arndt	8.20	8.25	8.25	Arndt	8.20	8.25	8.25	Arndt
Arco Nobel	18.10	17.80	17.90	Arco Nobel	22.00	21.80	22.00	Arco Nobel	11.20	11.00	11.00	Arco Nobel	22.00	21.75	21.75	Arco Nobel	13.20	13.25	13.25	Arco Nobel	13.20	13.25	13.25	Arco Nobel
Bole Westex	32.20	32.00	32.50	Bole Westex	32.50	32.20	32.50	Bole Westex	22.20	22.00	22.00	Bole Westex	32.50	32.25	32.25	Bole Westex	13.20	13.25						

ABB Earnings Rise As Orders Grow And Dollar Falls

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd. said Wednesday that strong growth in new orders and a weak dollar helped it post a nearly 41 percent increase in net profit in the first quarter.

The Swiss-Swedish electrical conglomerate earned \$184 million in the quarter, up from \$131 million a year earlier. Because the company calculates its results in dollars, it benefited from the currency's weakness against other currencies, especially the Deutsche mark and Swiss franc.

Expressed in local currencies, ABB's profit rose only about 20 percent.

ABB's sales rose to \$6.93 billion in the quarter from \$6.12

billion. The company said sales rose only about 5 percent in local currencies.

ABB, which is jointly owned by Asea AB of Sweden and BBC Brown Boveri of Switzerland, said orders rose 8 percent in the first quarter, to \$8.9 billion, raising its order backlog 10 percent, to \$34.4 billion.

"This confirms that ABB will show strong earnings growth in coming years," said Patrick Frei, analyst with Union Bank of Switzerland.

Economic recovery, especially in Western Europe, accelerated demand for standard industrial products and capital goods, with first-quarter orders rising for these up more than 10 percent.

Earnings in ABB's power-generation, power-transmission and distribution segments were about the same as last year, the company said. Orders received in the power-generation segment fell from the first quarter of last year.

ABB said its operating profit after depreciation rose to \$625 million from \$481 million, helped by strong results at its industrial and building systems and transportation divisions. The transportation unit benefited from a mass-transit order from Stockholm and from a rolling stock order from Norway.

ABB also reiterated its forecast of an increase in net profit for the full year from the \$760 million posted in 1994.

Separately, Asea said that pretax profit rose 22 percent, to 1.18 billion Swedish kronor (\$162 million), while BBC said its first-quarter net profit rose 41 percent, to 121 million Swiss francs (\$107 million).

In Zurich, BBC's shares closed at 1,142 francs, down 6, while in Stockholm, Asea shares finished at 607 kronor, down 1.

Heimut Maucher, chairman and chief executive of the food manufacturer, said sales volume in the first four of 1995 rose 3 percent, compared with 2.5 percent in the first quarter, indicating a pickup in April.

He said European business was improving.

"Looking at the April figures, 1995 has been quite good," he said. "Nestle's business is good, and the dollar is bad. That's better than vice versa."

Separately, Unilever NV, the Anglo-Dutch food company, said its first-quarter results would be hurt by the strength of the guilder against the dollar.

The results are to be announced Tuesday.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX)

Weak Dollar Hurt Nestle SA In 1st Quarter

Bloomberg Business News

ZURICH — Nestle SA said Wednesday its first-quarter sales fell 1.5 percent, to 13 billion Swiss francs (\$11.5 billion), compared with the first quarter of 1994, largely because of the franc's strength against the dollar and other currencies.

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AMC 2000 200 200 200 200 -1/2

AMR 2000 200 200 200 200 -1/2

ATT 2000 200 200 200 200 -1/2

AT&T 2000

Shanghai Executive Gets Suspended Death Sentence

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SHANGHAI — A former top executive of a Shanghai-listed company has been sentenced to death, with the sentence suspended for two years, in the market's biggest corruption case to date.

Mr. Zhu was not arrested until November 1994, when police were tipped off by an informer.

Some reports said that the Shanghai Intermediate People's Court had decided to hand down a "lenient verdict" on Mr. Zhu because he had confessed, given information on other crimes and returned the money he made from the stock transactions. In China, crimes involving much smaller sums of money have resulted in execution.

Western brokers in China have complained of a blurring of the lines separating the interests of company directors, the government and shareholders in state-owned Chinese companies that go public. Many say that low pay for executives and meager rewards for them after shares have been floated help create the temptation to engage in corruption.

Shanghai has been rocked by a number of stock scandals over the past two years, prompting some foreign investors to shun the market because of concern over lax regulation.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Shougang Cuts Growth Plans By \$1.2 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China's largest steel maker, Shougang Corp., cut its development plans by 10 billion yuan (\$1.2 billion) because of financial difficulties, the company said Wednesday.

Bi Qun, Shougang's new chairman, has stopped or suspended work on 10 non-steel projects to raise funds for new steel-making equipment, a spokesman for the company said, confirming a report in the official press.

Mr. Bi's predecessor, Zhou Guowu, an associate of China's ailing patriarch Deng Xiaoping since the 1980s, resigned in February after his son, Zhou Beifang, who had been head of Shougang's Hong Kong operations, was arrested and accused of unspecified economic crimes.

Tina So, a fund manager at Schroders Investment Management, said Shougang's move was a sign of the long-term benefits of Beijing's crackdown on economic crime.

"This is what foreign investors like to see — a more open and regulated market," she said.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

yuan a share and then, through an associate, illegally selling them to a trading company at 100 yuan a share and keeping at least half of the profit himself.

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(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Money Growth Worries Beijing

Agency France-Presse

BEIJING — A rapid increase in the money supply in the first three months of this year posed a serious threat to the country's financial stability, according to a central bank report published Wednesday.

The supply of so-called narrow money, or currency in circulation plus demand deposits, rose 27.9 percent in the first quarter. So-called broad money, or narrow money plus private bank deposits and certificates of deposit, rose 35.9 percent.

"The fast increase of the money supply remains the major headache in the financial sector," the official China Daily quoted the report as saying.

High money-supply growth contributes to inflation. Individual savings, meanwhile, increased by 22.8 billion yuan (\$26.5 billion) over the previous quarter.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders that, at the annual general meeting held on April 28, 1995, it was resolved to distribute an annual dividend of US\$ 0.20 per share, payable on and after May 5, 1995 on the number of shares on record on April 28, 1995.

By order of the Board of Directors.

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PETER CATRANIS SENIOR CURRENCY TRADER
Peter Catranis is an 18 year veteran currency trader. He has authored numerous publications and software programs for beginners and experts alike. He has researched hundreds of currency programs and transacted billions of dollars in real-time trade. Currently he is operating a limited number of new accounts.

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Herald Tribune

Yen Too High? Not for Officials

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Alarms are sounding almost everywhere in Japan, warning that the economy is heading for fresh trouble unless the government moves decisively to shrink its massive trade surplus and curb the soaring yen.

Everywhere, that is, except within the government's powerful bureaucracy, which sees little reason to change the economic course it has set for the country.

Business executives are howling that the recent bout of *endaka* — the strong yen — is severely undermining the competitiveness of their exports. Mazda Motor Co. announced last week that it would cut exports by half during the current quarter because of plunging sales abroad. Forecasters are warning that the yen's strength may well wreck the economy's fragile recovery, and the stock market has fallen to levels not seen since the depths of recession in 1992.

But in Tokyo's Kasumigaseki district, where government ministries are located, and economic policy is drafted, a remarkable counterpoint can be found.

A common strain of thinking among Japan's government mandarins is that the economy can survive the latest bout of *endaka* and maybe even emerge better off after going through a rough patch. "I'm not so concerned about the dollar trading at 80 yen, because I think it's a temporary, speculative phenomenon," said Eisuke Sakakura, president of the Finance Ministry's institute for fiscal and monetary policy. He said he thought the dollar would "probably turn around and go back toward around 100 or 110" yen.

A high-ranking Finance Ministry official noted that, while some exporting industries are sure to be hurt as a result of the yen's rise, exports accounted for only 9.4 percent of the economy last year. He added that a substantial amount of Japanese goods sold abroad

consisted of sophisticated machines and components for which there are relatively few foreign suppliers.

"Also, for our people's living standards, a strong currency is a good thing," the official said. During Japan's current "Golden Week" of spring holidays, he said, "many young girls can enjoy going overseas to go shopping."

Whether such complacency is well founded or not, it explains a lot about why the Japanese government has appeared so maddeningly inert to critics at home and abroad.

After watching the yen rise by a stunning 20 percent against the dollar since Jan. 1, Tokyo responded last month with a six-point package that apart from an interest-rate cut, consisted mainly of wage promises to increase public-works spending and to speed deregulation plans.

U.S. officials derided the proposals as woefully inadequate to address the underlying causes of the yen's surge — Japan's chronically large trade surplus, which in turn stems from a low level of domestic consumption and a general resistance to foreign goods. Many Japanese business leaders and commentators voiced concern and even disgust at the plan.

One reason for the government's lack of drastic action is that the coalition led by Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama is made up of parties wedded to the status quo. Although politicians belonging to Mr. Murayama's cabinet have complained loudly about currency-market turmoil, they have shown little appetite for attacking the regulations and cozy arrangements that protect powerful constituencies such as farmers and small shopkeepers from foreign competition.

Another reason for the government's stance is the attitude held by many bureaucrats that the strong yen probably will pose only temporary problems for Japan. Even if the problems grow serious, they contend, the government cannot change its basic policies much more than it already has.

Nowhere are such opinions so prevalent as at the Finance Ministry, where the commonly expressed position is that overheated currency speculation, rather than the trade surplus, lies behind this year's currency movements.

Some independent economists have advocated slashing the trade surplus by vastly increasing Tokyo's spending on infrastructure and other government investment. That would raise domestic demand, pulling more imports into Japan while providing Japanese manufacturers with an attractive alternative to exporting.

But such an approach is stoutly opposed by the Finance Ministry, which worries that the government already has borrowed too much to fund public-works spending in recent years.

Not all of Tokyo's bureaucrats are so blasé. Osamu Watanabe, director-general of the Machinery and Information Industries Bureau at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, said he worried that the trend would eventually weaken Japanese industry's commitment to lifetime employment.

He noted that Japanese automakers pared their exports from 5.6 million vehicles to 4.4 million vehicles in 1993-94, mostly because of the strong yen.

"Now we're talking about another 20 percent appreciation of the yen," Mr. Watanabe said. "Inevitably, this will lead to a further decline in exports and in the overall volume of production. I feel, sooner or later, Japanese manufacturers would even have to make some adjustments in employment."

But across town at the Bank of Japan, Akimori Horii, head of the central bank's economic research division, observed that Japanese exporters were selling into a fairly robust world market.

Three-fifths of Japanese exports consist of producer and capital goods such as machine tools and semiconductors, for which demand is particularly strong.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong	Singapore	Tokyo	
Hang Seng	Straits Times	Nikkei 225	
10000	2400	20000	
9000	2300	19000	
8000	2200	18000	
7000	2100	17000	
6000	2000	16000	
D J F M A M 1994	D J F M A M 1995	D J F M A M 1994	
Exchange	Wednesday	Wednesday	
Index	Prev.	Close	
	%	Change	
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	8,299.67	+8,212.11
Singapore	Straits Times	2,066.35	-2,070.51
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,037.60	-2,026.30
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	Closed	17,088.66
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	950.68	+944.57
Bangkok	SET	1,243.60	-1,249.57
Seoul	Composite Index	920.73	+906.04
Taipei	Stock Market Index	5,779.68	+5,771.81
Manila	PSE	2,444.58	-2,448.16
Jakarta	Composite Index	423.39	-420.16
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,102.51	-2,110.35
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,069.25	-3,015.07
		+1.80	

Source: Telekurs

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- South Korea will raise the limit on foreign shareholdings in listed companies to 15 percent from 12 percent, beginning in July; stock prices rose on the news, and Seoul's composite index finished 1.62 percent higher.
- Standard & Poor's Corp. raised its long-term foreign currency rating on South Korea to AA-minus from A-plus.
- South Korea's economy will grow 7.3 percent in 1995, the Asian Development Bank predicted.
- Hong Kong's new airport will not be ready before 1998 despite an official projection that it would be operational by mid-1997, said Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd., the colony's flagship carrier.
- The Philippines' central bank said foreign investment in Philippine stocks and bonds rose 8.4 percent in the first quarter, compared with the like quarter last year.
- Shanghai Tyre & Rubber Co., China's largest radial-tire maker, blamed its \$7.6 million net loss in 1994 on the price of natural rubber, which doubled last year.
- Qantas Airways Ltd. of Australia ordered five new jet airliners from Boeing Co. — three 737-400s and two 767-300ERs — to meet projected demand in 1995 and 1996.

Reuters, Knight-Ridder, AFX, Bloomberg, AP

Regent Pacific Plans a Raider Fund

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Regent Pacific Group Ltd. is creating a \$1 billion fund aimed at "asset-stripping" corporations in the region, the fund-management concern said Wednesday.

The term asset-stripping refers to acquiring companies and then selling off their assets.

Jim Mellon, Regent's chairman, said the corporate-raiding fund would be launched within a year, with selected companies in Australia, New Zealand, Thailand and Hong Kong as the targets.

"The next big opportunity is to buy into undervalued companies and to, for want of a better term, asset-strip them," Mr. Mellon said.



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NASDAQ

Wednesday's 4 p.m.
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in
terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press

NYSE

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close (Continued)

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SPORTS

Parma Wins, 1-0, in UEFA Cup Match

PARMA, Italy — Dino Baggio's fifth minute goal and some inspired goalkeeping by Luca Bucci on Wednesday gave Parma a 1-0 victory over Juventus in their all-Italian first-leg match of the UEFA Cup final.

Italy's World Cup midfielder lifted the ball past the advancing goalkeeper Michelangelo Rampulla after Gianfranco Zola's perfectly made pass had split Juventus' makeshift defense, which was missing four regulars because of injury and suspension.

The early goal committed Juve to an all-out attack in search of an equalizer, and it took two superb saves from Bucci in the second half to deny the visitors a precious away goal.

First, in the 52d minute, the national team's second-string goalkeeper dived full length to push a long-range shot by substitute Giancarlo Marocchi around a post. Then, 12 minutes later Bucci showed brilliant reflexes in parrying a first-time volley from Gianluca Viali.

Parma, last season's beaten Cup Winner's Cup finalist, relied on rarer-like counterattacks in its search for a second goal, with Fausto Asprilla a constant thorn in the side of Juve's defense.

In the 51st minute, the Colombian met a pinpoint freekick from the irrepressible Zola with a firm, downward header that Rampulla did well to stop on the goal line.

In a heated match, six players were booked and, with Parma's Luigi Apoloni, playmaker Gabriele Pin and Argentine Nestor Sensini now suspended for the second-leg match, Juventus would appear to have a good chance of overcoming its single-goal deficit in two weeks time.



Vincenzo Pinto/Reuters
Dino Baggio scored the only goal, in the fifth minute of the first-leg encounter.

SIDELINES

IRS Approves Novel Plan for Royals

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (AP) — The Internal Revenue Service, in a decision that could have repercussions throughout U.S. professional sports, has approved a complicated plan to help keep the Royals in Kansas City.

Under the plan, the Ewing M. Kauffman Trust will make a charitable gift of the stock of the Kansas City Royals Corp. and \$50 million in cash to the Greater Kansas City Community Foundation and Affiliated Trusts. The \$50 million, along with \$40 million to be raised locally, will fund expected losses for six years.

Assuming major league owners also agree, the club becomes the property of the Greater Kansas City Community Foundation and Affiliated Trusts, with a board of directors having six years to find a buyer committed to keeping the Royals in Kauffman's home town. Had the IRS not approved, the team would have remained part of Kauffman's estate and sold to the highest bidder.

For the Record

DETROIT — Del Harris, who in his first season guided the Los Angeles Lakers to the second-best improvement in the NBA from last season, was voted the league's coach of the year by a wide margin over Cleveland's Mike Fratello.

ST. LOUIS — Martina Hingis, the teenage tennis prodigy, upset former Wimbledon finalist Jana Novotna, 6-1, 2-6, 6-2, in the second round of the Hamburg Open.

PHILADELPHIA — Mano Wolke, who won the marathon gold and the 10,000-meter silver at the Mexico City Games, has been detained without charge in Ethiopia for nearly three years, Amnesty International said.

DETROIT — Vernon Maxwell was put on an indefinite leave of absence by the NA Houston Rockets, who said the volatile guard wouldn't play again this season.

DETROIT — Gary Moeller, Michigan's football coach, has been suspended pending a university probe into charges that he punched a police officer after becoming drunk and disorderly at a restaurant.

DETROIT — The Harlem Globetrotters will begin a 20-game tour of France in Brest on May 9; they will also play in Dijon, Lyon, Bordeaux and Paris, among other cities, with one game in Monaco. (IHT)

DETROIT — George Foreman's decision over Axel Schulz was unpopular not only in Germany: in a phone poll conducted during "Tuesday Night Fights" on USA network, 88 percent of more than 10,000 respondents said Schulz should have won.

NHL HIGHLIGHTS

drownded out "O Canada" with cheers in what may have been the final NHL game played in Winnipeg Arena.

The Jets and Quebec Nordiques, both in jeopardy of being sold and moved to the United States, were told earlier in the day they cannot count on money from the federal government to help them stay in Canada.

"There's a hard dose of reality in these matters," Human Resources Minister Lloyd Axworthy said after a meeting with NHL Commissioner Gary Bettman, Finance Minister Paul Martin and the owners of the two teams.

If the Jets and Nordiques move across the border, Canada would be left with six NHL franchises. A Minnesota group is interested in the Jets and a group in Denver is eyeing the Nordiques.

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SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE		West Division		East Division		Central Division		National League		West Division		East Division		Central Division		National League		Central Division		East Division		Western Conference		Eastern Conference				
W	L	Pct.	GB	W	L	Pct.	GB	W	L	Pct.	GB	W	L	Pct.	GB	W	L	Pct.	GB	W	L	Pct.	GB	W	L	Pct.	GB	
Boston	87	82	.510	1	86	83	.489	2	85	84	.490	3	84	85	.488	4	83	86	.487	5	82	87	.486	6	81	88	.485	7
New York	84	85	.488	1	83	86	.487	2	82	87	.486	3	81	88	.485	4	80	89	.484	5	79	90	.483	6	78	91	.482	7
Toronto	81	88	.470	2	80	89	.467	3	79	90	.464	4	78	91	.461	5	77	92	.458	6	76	93	.455	7	75	94	.452	8
Baltimore	79	91	.444	3	78	92	.441	4	77	93	.438	5	76	94	.435	6	75	95	.432	7	74	96	.429	8	73	97	.426	9
Detroit	76	94	.421	4	75	95	.418	5	74	96	.415	6	73	97	.412	7	72	98	.409	8	71	99	.406	9	70	100	.403	10
Milwaukee	73	97	.400	5	72	98	.397	6	71	99	.394	7	70	100	.391	8	69	101	.388	9	68	102	.385	10	67	103	.382	11
Cleveland	70	100	.389	6	69	101	.386	7	68	102	.383	8	67	103	.380	9	66	104	.377	10	65	105	.374	11	64	106	.371	12
Kansas City	68	102	.382	7	67	103	.379	8	66	104	.376	9	65	105	.373	10	64	106	.370	11	63	107	.367	12	62	108	.364	13
Chicago	66	104	.375	8	65	105	.372	9	64	106	.369	10	63	107	.366	11	62	108	.363	12	61	109	.360	13	60	110	.357	14
St. Louis	64	106	.378	9	63	107	.375	10	62	108	.372	11	61	109	.369	12	60	110	.366	13	59	111	.363	14	58	112	.360	15
Pittsburgh	62	108	.381	10	61	109	.378	11	60	110	.375	12	59	111	.372	13	58	112	.369	14	57	113	.366	15	56	114	.363	16
Seattle	60	109	.384	11	59	110	.381	12	58	111	.378	13	57	112	.375	14	56	113	.372	15	55	114	.369	16	54	115	.366	17
California	58	110	.387	12	57	111	.384	13	56	112	.381	14	55	113	.378	15	54	114	.375	16	53	115	.372	17	52	116	.369	18
Oakland	56	111	.390	13	55	112	.387	14	54	113	.384	15	53	114	.381	16	52	115	.378	17	51	116	.375	18	50	117	.372	19
Texas	54	112	.393	14	53	113	.390	15	52	114	.387	16	51	115	.384	17	50	116	.381	18	49	117	.378	19	48	118	.375	20

Japanese Leagues

Central League	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yokohama	26	16	4	.600	12
New Jersey	22				

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1995

PAGE 21



Hideo Nomo breezing by the Giants. "This is a very, very special day for our country," said one Japanese fan.

In Detroit, It's Fans vs. Tigers vs. Indians

The Associated Press

Though the Minnesota Twins played before their smallest crowd in nine years, at least the spectators behaved themselves. The Detroit Tigers were not that lucky.

Small crowds and unruly behavior Tuesday overshadowed the fine pitching of Vaughn Eshelman for Boston, in his first major-league game, and Dave Stewart for Oakland, as he returned to the city where he had his greatest successes.

The smallest crowd to attend a Detroit opener in 23 years, announced as 39,398, welcomed the Tigers back home by continually running onto the field, throwing magnetized schedules onto the field and boozing Cecil Fielder.

The Cleveland center fielder, Kenny Lofton, said whiskey bottles, baseballs and even a large metal napkin dispenser were thrown at him from the bleachers.

"We never played in worse conditions," he said. "I've never seen anything like this."

But the Indians were not bothered at bat, hitting four home runs during the 11-1 rout. Jim Thome hit a three-run homer in the first, then Manny Ramirez, Paul Sorrento and Carlos Baerga homered to support Dennis Martinez.

Royals 4, Twins 3: If the crowd was the smallest in nine seasons at the Metrodome, the number of home runs wasn't. Pat Borders hit his first with Kansas City, and Phil Hiatt and Gary Gaetti also homered, as the Royals beat Minnesota for the fifth straight game dating from last season.

Though the game played before 8,862 was the fifth in the Metrodome this season, it was the first time the full price had been charged for tickets.

AL ROUNDUP

Red Sox 8, Yankees 6: Supported by two grand slams, Eshelman won his major-league debut, allowing three hits in six

innings, walking two and striking out one.

John Valentin, in the third, and Mo Vaughn provided the offense by hitting grand slams in an inning apart, tying a major-league record for two grand slams hit in the same game accomplished 41 times previously.

Geronimo Berroa hit a two-run homer in the fourth inning, his first of the season.

Expos a Winner, on Field, in Stands

The Associated Press

If Hideo Nomo was a winner to his fans back home, so was one of Canada's teams.

Despite seeing their talented club stripped of its stars by salary slashers, Montreal fans gave the Expos a prolonged, standing ovation from the start at the home opener Tuesday night.

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NL ROUNDUP

Strike's Over, Start Playing Ball!

Jose Canseco pulled a groin muscle while stealing second base in the second inning and left the game, but the injury is not considered serious.

Athletics 2, Angels 0: Dave Stewart, after a dreadful opening-day game, combined with four relievers on a three-hitter in his first victory for Oakland since 1992, when he signed with Toronto after a season as a free agent.

Geronimo Berroa hit a two-run homer in the fourth inning, his first of the season.

Marlins 7, Braves 1: Atlanta's Greg Maddux pitched hot ball for 5½ innings and drove in three runs, and Ken Griffey Jr. walk four times.

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Red Sox 6, Padres 5: Joe Girardi's infield single with one out in the 11th beat San Diego and gave Colorado a 4-0 record at new Coors Field, with the Rockies scoring the go-ahead run in their last at-bat each time.

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ART BUCHWALD

Going Straight

WASHINGTON — Unlike most of the civilized people in this country I am not down on G. Gordon Liddy. As a matter of fact, as an ex-con who committed a crime, was charged as a felon, served four years in the slammer and is now trying to go straight as a radio talk commentator, he is, I think, a Watergate model.

What makes this a great story is that Liddy could have easily continued his life of crime, breaking into one Watergate office after another and stealing political files.

But he had a change of heart. One day in the recreation yard of the penitentiary he started talking to another inmate named John.

John asked, "What are you going to do when you get out, Gordon?"

"I have no idea. Breaking and entering is all I know. I can hold my hand over a flame for five minutes, but that doesn't pay well."

"Have you ever thought of going into talk radio?"

"I never considered it. Does it pay as much as breaking into Watergate?"

"Sometimes it's better if you're real nasty and people identify you with the lunatic fringe."

"And it's legal?"

"Guaranteed by the First Amendment. You can even tell people how to kill an ATF officer by aiming at his head if he's wearing a bullet-proof vest."

"I love it," Liddy said. "I like to offer anti-government advice."

Buchwald